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30 August 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA

Lessons of Conference

Dakar L'UNITE POUR LE SOCIALISME in French Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Sana Sane]

[Text] Thus, the first International Conference on Democracy in Africa has come to an end. Indeed, during 3 days (from 1 to 3 July) political party leaders from some 24 African countries have met at the Dakar International Fair, at the initiative of the U.S. National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, in collaboration with the Socialist Party of Senegal.

After this important conference, we are tempted to state that nothing will ever be the same again in this Africa of mutations, poverty and famine, in this Africa that is a victim of East-West competition, underdevelopment and destabilization. In brief, this was one of the main concerns of those who attended the conference. Never, since the "suns of African independence," has a meeting like the one that just took place in Dakar led to such unanimous consensus, in spite of differences of opinion, ideologies and the different levels of the participants' experience in this respect.

At the close of this conference, therefore, we believe that four lessons deserve being remembered.

1. The image of the Senegalese Socialist Party and that of its general secretary, President Abdou Diouf, were once again enhanced and, as a result, so were the audience and influence of our country. Democracy in Senegal is therefore not an empty word; the participants judged and concluded "that in Senegal basic human liberties are respected." And Mr Paul Berenger, leader of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) stated that the leaders of African political parties "did not adequately thank the Senegalese Socialist Party for its well-inspired initiative to host such a conference."

2. The Dakar conference has shown that there is no contradiction between the notion of democracy and that of liberty; that the spirit of democracy is not unknown in Africa; that African nations have a long tradition of political consensus in the management of public affairs, to begin with grassroots gatherings at village level. Historically, democracy has been a means to freedom and a tool of justice, tolerance and solidarity among men and nations.

Africa has also demonstrated that there are many different ways to democracy, each of which is characterized by historic, cultural, geographic and colonial experiences that vary considerably from one country to the other.

Through this determination, this affirmation, Africa appears to have rejected the notion of "politics first" that has shrunk so much that today it just refers to the science, the art of coming to power or staying in power, and for two reasons: moral reasons that can be summarized in the principles of democracy. To be determined to retain power at all costs means accepting to violate laws and regulations occasionally, and in particular to deny citizens the exercise of their public and individual liberties.

In practice, it means causing their unhappiness. Indeed, from time immemorial, the "goal of society," as Aristotle said, has been to help citizens "live in affluence and abundance" (in economic development). From now on, politics is no longer just the science of coming to power and staying in power; it is, as Karl Marx said, "the total science of creating Man through development."

3. In this world made sick by its lack of purpose, political Africa had to have its say. For "where hunger and poverty are rampant, democracy has but an abstract content," one of the participants of the Dakar conference said. Therefore, democracy and development are indissolubly linked.

Thus, rich in-depth exchanges have long focussed the participants' attention during the debates organized around the following themes: political and economic pressures; natural and induced crises; East-West competition; politics of destabilization.

Thus aware of the stakes that poverty represents in our country and of the calamities that may manifest themselves under many forms: a crushing international debt, a vertiginous drop in raw material prices, a devastating famine or a sudden insurrection, the political leaders of Africa have examined each and every way to find viable solutions that could help us eradicate all these scourges that affect for the worse the balance of the continent and international relations. The East-West competition, whose victims we are "in spite of ourselves" is only the result of our countries' inability to forge strong and respected states. This, then, poses the true problem, that of development, for development is history in the making. The problem of growth is not just economic, it is essentially a political problem. The issue is the following: are governments that cannot manage political growth able to manage economic growth?

4. Finally, for the second time, the African political parties have had another opportunity to meet: the International Conference on Democracy in Africa. The Declaration of Dakar now forms an umbilical cords that links them to one another through the follow-up committee that is responsible for implementing the decisions made at the conference. Eventually, ideological differences did not prevent Africa from getting reconciliated with itself. The merit for this belongs first and foremost to the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the U.S. Democratic Party, and the Senegalese Socialist Party which, through this conference, have shown to the world an organization's dynamism, a party's love and a country's sympathy.

30 August 1985

The results of this important conference will no doubt have a positive impact, as the parties that met in Dakar merely demanded the rights of nations and individuals, liberty, tolerance, solidarity, the creation of a new world economic order, the end of the arms race...

These are the reflections that were inspired to us by the first International Conference on "Democracy in Africa," that will now be a milestone in the political history of our continent. Because it eloquently marked the ardent and sincere determination of men who had come from diverse horizons to share their experience, certainly, but also and above all their hopes. Of these hopes, democracy, true democracy, is the best guarantee. In this respect, the Dakar conference was a meeting of determination and confirmation.

Dakar Statement

Dakar L'UNITE POUR LE SOCIALISME in French Jul 85 p 9

[Final statement adopted unanimously at the close of the Dakar International Conference on Democracy in Africa]

[Text] The International Conference on Democracy in Africa has achieved its historical goal. The representatives of African political parties represented in Dakar have agreed on the fundamental premises on which a democratic government is based, namely, the need for tolerance, the protection of human rights, a system of accountability of the government to the people and strong political parties, a democratic single-party system or participation structures. The United States political parties which, through their participation in this conference, made a considerable contribution to the progress of democracy in Africa, also share this approach.

The representatives of African political parties have agreed to recommend to their respective governments that they ratify the African Charter of the Rights of Man and Nations that has already been signed by all African states. This important international instrument encourages the process of respect of human rights and, in this respect, it represents a decisive step in consolidating our young democracies.

The participants in the Dakar Conference have acknowledged that democracy is achieved and takes shape in the light of the history, traditions and cultures of each nation. In spite of this diversity, the delegates acknowledged the African traditions of dialogue that usually lead to a political consensus.

The political party may be considered as the basic organization of any political project whose aim it is to ensure the progress of democratic values, thus guaranteeing freedom of opinion, a spirit of tolerance and the independence of justice.

The participants in the Conference have agreed that parties play an essential part in political evolution, as crucibles for ideas and structures to mobilize the people in order to achieve economic and social development.

In this perspective, the Conference recommends:

- under multi-party regimes, the respect of the rules of democracy, which imply loyalty and respect of the opposition's rights and responsibilities;
- under single-party regimes, the debate of ideas, the free choice of officials, and the respect of the rights of the minority.

The delegates have held discussions on the political pressures exerted on democratic institutions. They agreed on the fact that increased cooperation is necessary at international level and among the forces that contribute to the consolidation of democracy within each country.

The participants in the Dakar Conference condemned the odious system of apartheid practiced in South Africa; they described this system as being the antithesis of democracy and the negation of human dignity. They all agreed that the efforts made by South Africa to destabilize its neighbors are political pressures that represent a serious threat to democratic governments and institutions on the continent.

Referring to the recent invasion of Botswana by the South-African army, the delegates expressed their active solidarity with the people of Botswana and all front-line countries and their respective governments, and strongly condemned this invasion.

The delegates share the conviction that East-West competition in Africa did not benefit African nations. This competition consolidates the intensification of divisions in an Africa that is already broken down into mini-nations. The resulting adversity is precipitating our countries into a frantic arms race at the expense of a greater mobilization of resources allocated to development.

In addition, the Conference was extremely pleased by the initiative of the U.S. Democratic Party, which helped the Dakar Conference and is encouraging it to maintain and reinforce such ties of solidarity with Africa.

The participants in the Dakar Conference are aware of the serious threats that the debt problem and the evolution of the international situation are representing for the young African democracies.

In particular as far as desert expansion is concerned, the participants in the Dakar Conference invite their governments to intensify their efforts and their initiatives to bring that scourge under control.

In the same spirit, they request the representatives of U.S. and European parties to increase the awareness of their public opinions and governments concerning these serious problems.

In addition, analyzing the economic situation of Africa, which is a particular cause of concern, the participants in the Dakar Conference recommend that the U.S. Democratic Party initiate a special International Conference devoted to development and democracy, in which democratic parties in Africa, the United States and Western Europe would participate.

Finally, the participants in the Dakar Conference propose to set up a standing committee to implement the Conference decisions. This committee would be responsible for the progressive implementation of the objectives of development, justice and equality in favor of African nations that were adopted by the Conference.

Made in Dakar on 3 July 1985,

The Conference

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ANGOLA

DIFFERING VERSIONS OF CABINDA INCIDENT EXAMINED

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 4 Jun 85 p 19

[Article by Antonio Maria Zorro: "Wynan du Toit's Strange Confession and Its Exploitation by Fidel Castro"]

[Text] The entry into Angola of the South African commando group detected in Malongo, Cabinda, had been known in advance by the communist intelligence services in Luanda and was probably maneuvered by them. That is one of the versions already circulating about an incident that is being cleverly exploited by the Angolan and Cuban Government leaders and by their friends in general with the object of torpedoing Washington's plans to normalize the southern African situation.

Another version, as unconfirmed as the previous one, is that it was a CIA agent infiltrated into the South African security services who advised Luanda of the commando mission by Captain du Toit. This aberrant collaboration of the CIA with the MPLA Marxists reportedly had its raison d'etre in the fear that a source of common revenue for the United States and the MPLA--the Cabinda oil operation--might be destroyed.

According to the first version--which strangely enough has not been transmitted to us by the Republic of South Africa but rather by European observers of the African scene--the captive Captain du Toit, who was in charge of the commando group which the Angolan authorities declare they discovered in Malongo is allegedly a sort of double agent: he himself had made an effort to be put in charge of the commando group while informing the MPLA of his task.

If that is true, it would be a case of someone averse to the Pretoria regime who had infiltrated into the armed forces, which is certainly not common but neither is it impossible. If there have already been cases of communist infiltrations into high military and diplomatic levels of the Atlantic Pact organization, one cannot consider the security forces of the Republic of South Africa immune to that danger.

Such a hypothesis can be supported by two facts. First, the calm, lengthy and detailed report made by Wynan du Toit to the foreign newsmen who went to Luanda to hear him. Indeed, it does not seem natural that the prisoner would place himself so deliberately at the disposal of his captors shortly after being captured to relate all the missions that he alleges were entrusted to him,

presenting a detailed report in that regard. However, one can acknowledge the possibility that Wynan du Toit was subjected to a very precise brainwashing in Luanda: one of the reporters present noted, incidentally, that the South African captain's communication was "almost mechanical" and had all the air of a well-memorized lesson.

In the second place, the speed with which Luanda invited the foreign reporters to this press conference, scheduled immediately after Wynan du Toit's capture, when one could not know what he was going to relate, is certainly suspect. There is something in this speed that reminds us of the sudden flow of foreign reporters to Luanda on the eve of the 4 February 1964 MPLA coup.

The wounds that Wynan du Toit shows are also another fact to consider. In any case, only the South African authorities can profile and try to confirm the version that it is a case of a double agent, and so far they have not done so. But whether Captain du Toit is really a double agent or is nothing more than an individual without the stuff for secret missions, there is no doubt that in the future Pretoria will be much more careful in the selection of the personnel it sends abroad on tasks of that type.

In any case, the "Wynan du Toit case" admirably served the MPLA's purposes. After the South African withdrawal from southern Angola, it was interested in finding a pretext to interrupt the talks with President Botha's government: it has already found it and has already broken them off. It interested not only the MPLA but the whole communist world to present a reason to justify the Cuban expeditionary corps' stay in Angola, and Fidel Castro--furthermore, with the blessing of the ineffable Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general--has let it be known that the Cubans will remain in Angola "for as long as necessary." It was no less in their interest to swell the current of public opinion and of certain United States financial circles hostile to South Africa and the UNITA: nothing better for that than to point to the Cabinda Gulf Oil facilities as being targets of Savimbi's guerrillas and South African commandos. The "Wynan du Toit case" affords an opportunity for all that.

We can, nevertheless, raise a question about the reasons that have checked Luanda's announced intention of presenting a complaint to the UN Security Council about the case. The Angolan official version entirely justifies that procedure but so far, and until there is proof to the contrary, the MPLA seems to be more interested in merely deriving publicity benefits from the incident without risking the veto of any of the Security Council bosses.

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ANGOLA

DIPLOMATIC EFFECTS OF CABINDA INCIDENT DISCUSSED

Lisbon 0 DIABO in Portuguese 12 Jun 85 p 18

[Article by Antonio Maria Zorro: "A Dramatic Ping-Pong"]

[Excerpt] The Luanda Marxist regime seems to have definitely held off from lodging a complaint against the Republic of South Africa in the UN Security Council over the infiltration of a commando group that ended up being shattered in Malongo, Cabinda, near the Gulf Oil facilities. The case merited a complaint, however, if Luanda had not feared the consequences. Meanwhile, through its ambassador in Paris, Luis de Almeida, the MPLA hastened to deny that the raid of the South African commando group had been secretly revealed by the CIA. As is obvious, the denial increased the suspicion that the person in charge of the commando group, Captain Wynan du Toit, may have acted as a double agent.

But if Luanda exhibits little interest in going further in exploring this case, Pretoria too has not shown great concern about its complete clarification. What it did do without delay was to issue a statement through its foreign minister, Roelof Botha, guaranteeing that "the South African Government would never participate in any attacks on U.S. installations or personnel in any part of the world."

Minister Botha, who took the occasion to point out with regard to Namibia that "his country remains faithful to the commitment to apply the international solution plan based on UN Security Council Resolution 435 provided that there is prior agreement regarding the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola, observed also that the United States, on the basis of its well-known policy of impartiality, "cannot criticize the South African action in Cabinda without at the same time criticizing the aid given to the African National Congress (ANC) and SWAPO by the Luanda government." Diplomatically, Roelof Botha failed to add that his government has as much or as little right to intervene in Angola as the Washington government has with regard to Nicaragua.

Notwithstanding all of this "defense game" by the South African Government leaders, the international exploitation of the "Malongo case" or the "Wynan du Toit case" by the MPLA and its leftist supporters throughout the world produced the expected fruits: the two houses of the U.S. congress gave in more easily to the pressures to which they were subjected and approved a bill on the

application of economic sanctions to the Republic of South Africa, including the freezing of bank investments and the sale of computerized technology.

Since it is a resolution intended less to be put into practice than to please the U.S. black population and the governments of the African countries which the United States beatifically wants to save or absolve from the Marxist sin, the sanctions approved will remain suspended for a period of 1 year.

Although perhaps having little fear of the promised "punishment"--considering the usual ineffectiveness of economic sanctions and knowing that despite all the "Sowetos" foreign investments in South Africa almost doubled in the last 5 years--Pretoria considered it its duty to respond. Its finance minister, Barend Du Plessis, and Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel emphasized that the ones who will suffer the most from the possible cut in U.S. investments will be the black workers of other African countries who sought employment in South Africa, fleeing poverty, hunger or oppression (there are about 1 million persons in that category...) and that in case of a serious economic crisis, they will have to be repatriated.

The ideas that the majority of U.S. congressmen have about the problems of South Africa, however, are not those of all Americans, specifically of many around President Reagan. While there are some who give priority to the problem of apartheid, others consider that the fundamental thing is to eradicate communism from the Third World areas, whether African or not. Such is the case, among many, of the "Citizens for America" organization, headed by Lewis Lehrman, that has just sponsored the creation of a Democratic International in Jamba, the UNITA headquarters in Angolan territory.

This new "international" which is avowedly dedicated to combat Soviet imperialism, is comprised of UNITA of Angola, the United Opposition of Nicaragua, the Mujahadin of Afghanistan. The U.S. Government regarded the Jamba meeting as merely a private initiative on the part of the "Citizens for America," but let it be known that it regards it as praiseworthy. Lewis Lehrman is a good friend and supporter of Ronald Reagan and he asserts that the president charged him with conveying a message to the newborn Democratic International.

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ANGOLA

MILITARY, POLITICAL SITUATION OF CACHIMO ASSESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 May 85 p 12

[Excerpt] Lt Col Silverio Paim (Kubindama), provincial commissar of Lunda-Norte, recently visited the Cachimo Commune in the city of Cambulo, a target of terrorist activity by puppet bands in Pretoria's pay.

In fact, Lt Col Kubindama met several times with the Defense and Security Forces stationed in the area to study the military and political situation of the region, planning important measures designed to overcome certain prevailing conditions in that area.

The provincial commissar was accompanied on the trip by members of the executive committee of the Party, mass and social organizations, as well as various provincial officials.

UNITA Council Holds Regular Session

The Lunda-Norte UNITA Provincial Council held its third regular session recently to urge provincial workers and the people in general to attack national defense tasks with determination by enlisting in reserve battalions of our glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

In the work directed by Provincial Secretary Joao Domingos Iwachengue, participants analyzed the activity report submitted by the provincial secretary on the first quarter of 1985 in addition to work done for World Proletariat Day, May 1.

The meeting also included the assignment of delegates to high-priority enterprises, the adoption of annual work schedules for provincial departments, and guidelines for the inspection and control commission as well as methodology for applying disciplinary measures on the organization's members.

At the close of the meeting, delegates approved a motion in support of the Party and Government, particularly Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, with regard to working visits to the provinces of Lunda-Norte, Huila and Namibe. The meeting also vigorously deplored actions of racist South Africa and the installation of a puppet government in Namibia, and affirmed solidarity of the Angolan people with all peoples throughout the world who are struggling against colonialism and imperialism.

Moises Cipriano, assistant coordinator of the Lunda-Norte Provincial Party Committee, concluded the meeting.

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE OFFICERS TRAINING FAPLA TROOPS

Lisbon TAL E QUAL in Portuguese 28 Jun 85 p 13

Text Still another training school, the fourth in two years, for the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Angola ended this month at the Commando Training Center. The instructors are officers from the Portuguese Army, on reserve status, or merely former militiamen. In the first few months of 1983, COTECO (Technical and Commercial Cooperation Company), owned by Admiral Rosa Coutinho, began recruiting these mercenaries for Angola. Since then, over 100 officers, sergeants and quartermasters have been assigned to the former colony. The most recent of those who have signed up with COTECO is a major from the Lisbon military regiment who was well known in PREC times, Cuco Rosa by name.

The assignment of Portuguese military men to the People's Republic of Angola was first reported in TAL E QUAL a little over a year ago (see the 6 and 13 January and 24 February editions of 1984). In October of that year, "based on information that had become public knowledge," the government submitted a request for Portuguese military men through the Attorney General of the Republic. A few days later, in the 1 November edition, TAL E QUAL reported the death of Capt Antonio Santos Lanca, a victim of a bomb explosion while giving combat instruction. Earlier this year (25 January edition), TAL E QUAL was able to photograph the departure of some 20 officers from the Lisbon airport for Luanda. These officers had gone to Portugal for a month of vacation.

To all appearances, none of this furthered the processing of this request, which continued to sit at the Central Office for Combating Banditry at the Judiciary Police. The fear that the study might remain on the back burner forever had already been reported to TAL E QUAL by a source in the Executive office. The argument is the usual one: it was a matter of not creating any new ripples in relations between Portugal and the People's Republic of Angola, which were already difficult and strained.

There are now 21 Portuguese officers in Angola who were hired by COTECO as "personnel training technicians": 17 at the Commando Training Center in Quitala, which is 20 km from Luanda, and three at the recently inaugurated Officer Training School in Casseque near Benguela. Col Leitao Fernandes coordinates the Portuguese mercenaries at the two facilities.

Holding five-month contracts, automatically renewable for successive three-month terms, the instructors, uniformed but with no rank, are called "comrade advisors." They are categorized in four grades: senior technician and technicians A, B and C. Monthly salaries range from US\$2,100 to \$2,750 (360 to 480 contos), transferable in full to any foreign country. With quarters and food paid, they also receive 15,000 non-transferable kwanzas a month as per diem allowance. They even have 5,000-conto life insurance policies.

There are other Portuguese military men in Angola who were hired by COTECO but are no longer associated with the company. This is Capt Figueiredo's situation, who with four other officers is in Diamang, in Lunda, training security troops for a diamond company there. Maj Gil is also in the process of setting up a similar project for Sonangol.

But the Angolan authorities' ardent desire to train special troops to turn the tide of the guerrilla war with UNITA in their favor is about to receive its counterpart in Jonas Savimbi's organization. Like FAPLA, UNITA has formed three commando battalions that are also being trained by Portuguese instructors.

Meanwhile, military men in our army may soon see involvement on another front, ~~the war in Mozambique where FRELIMO is fighting RENAMO~~. A source in the

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ANGOLA

SCHOOL OF AVIATION INAUGURATED IN LOBITO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Test] The inauguration ceremony of the Commander Rafael Zembo Faty Light Aviation School was held yesterday at the Lobito Military Airport. The ceremony was led by Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), Minister of Defense and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo.

Kindy Payama, provincial commissar and coordinator of the Benguela Party Provincial Committee, and Col Iko Carreira, People's Air Force of Angola/Air Defense (FAPA/DAA) commander, attended the ceremony, as well as officials from the Air Force and the Provincial Party.

In his address, which was delivered toward the conclusion of the ceremony, Defense Minister Pedale stated that the school's opening is yet another victory of our revolution because it will greatly contribute to the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

Col Pedale reminded those in attendance who Rafael Zembo Faty (Veneno) was, and stated that the choice of this military hero's name for a military training facility of such importance is an honor to all those who laid down their lives to liberate the country and he challenged the cadets beginning training there to follow his example.

"The school being inaugurated today is proof of constant concern on the part of the Party and the army regarding the strengthening of our defense capability," Col Pedale said.

Defense Minister Pedale stressed FAPA's importance, saying that "Lessons of the past have shown us that control of the air has become an important factor in our defense."

According to Col Pedale, the school will not only serve FAPA/DAA, but also all agencies having aircraft. He said further that the faculty which will provide the training is drawn from staff from our army's air division, the Ministry of Transportation and Angolan Airlines (TAAG).

The Defense Minister, mentioning the coincidence that the inauguration ceremony fell on the same day as International Children's Day, concluded his remarks with

a reference to the recent attempt to destroy the Malongo Oil Field, perpetrated by the racist South African army and said that this army is a part of the military strategy of Pretoria and international imperialism.

Prior to the Defense Minister's remarks, a message was read from the Organization of Angolan Pioneers (OPA) which supports our armed forces in the campaign against counterrevolutionary bands on the day internationally set aside in their honor.

After several FAPA/DAA officials, sergeants and soldiers were formally assigned to the school, the combat readiness officer spoke, affirming that the cadets taking this training would be required to have high political and technical qualifications. The training would include important courses necessary to master military techniques.

The students then read the oath of honor, a document which reaffirmed the desire to win on the part of our army, which tirelessly struggles in defense of our revolutionary gains.

The ceremony was concluded with an air show involving flight exercises and parachute jumping by troops trained in our aviation schools.

It should be pointed out that this school is designed to train pilots for light aircraft in a two-year training program.

8844

CSO: 8142/1656a

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

OMA DELEGATION VISITS BELGIUM--Brussels--A delegation from the Angolan Women's Organization (OMA), composed of the Information secretary and the secretary for Social and Legal Affairs, recently visited Belgium at the invitation of the Socialist Women's Organization to exchange experiences. During its visit, the delegation met with regional and national officials of both the French and Flemish communities and the General Agency for Cooperation and Development under the auspices of NGO (Non-Governmental Organizations). OMA also met with official organizations from the French-speaking community and visited the offices of the Socialist Women's Organization. The delegation was welcomed by Mayor Charleroi and exchanged impressions with women from the Non-Governmental Organization at the headquarters of the Anti-Apartheid Committee, and then met later with the Socialist Party secretary at the invitation of the president of the Women's Commission. At its meeting with members of the Permanent Bureau of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) in Brussels, OMA brought up the situation in southern Africa, specifically the Namibian question and the need to intervene jointly with the European Economic Community to gain support for women's projects. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jun 85 p 3] 8844

IPS COORDINATOR VISITS LUANDA--Mario Dujisin, coordinator general of Inter-Press Service (IPS), a news agency cooperative of the so-called Third World, arrived in Luanda yesterday morning for work contacts with the director general of the Angolan Press Agency (ANGOP). During the Salvador Allende government, Mario Dujisin, a Chilean journalist, was director of the international press services of the office of the presidency. Later, as a political refugee in Belgrade, he belonged to the committees of support for the struggle of the Angolan people. As is known, as of 2 weeks ago, ANGOP has been linked to the IPS international circuits originating in Rio de Janeiro and serving more than 50 points around the world. The IPS coordinator general will leave Luanda next Monday enroute to Maputo. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 85 p 3] 8711

CSO: 3442/334

ETHIOPIA

FRG DOCTOR DESCRIBES TPLF'S FEEDING, MEDICAL EFFORTS

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Gerd Kroencke: "Help Through the Back Door"]

[Text] After a trip through African famine regions, European delegates claimed that even in the unsafe areas of Eritrea and Tigre famine aid is being distributed, despite reports to the contrary. Michael H., a pediatrician, considered this statement disseminated by the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency "a half-truth, in a terrible way." It is certain that famine aid for Ethiopia does not bypass the "unsafe regions." But--and this is due not only to logistical difficulties--in the provinces where guerrilla organizations are engaged in a permanent civil war with the central government, it is limited to a few garrison towns, and only those who live in the vicinity of those towns have a chance to get something of the 100,000 tons being sent to Ethiopia every month by Western aid organizations. The provinces of Tigre, Eritrea, and part of Wollo are largely under the control of liberation movements.

The conversation with Michael H., a young medical man in his thirties, has an unreal quality. We meet with him at a pleasant North Sea spa on a pleasant summer day; it is the high season, and there are more vacationers in town looking for relaxation than working locals. On such a summer day, can one speak at all about famine in Africa? Michael H. is on duty; he sits in a nondescript office with simple furniture of the fifties and duty rosters; on the walls are cute "Alete" children's ad posters [Alete = equivalent to Gerber's baby food] and a calendar of the Civil Servants' Homestead Service ("Public Service Builds on Us"). Once the radio's excited crackling calls the doctor to an emergency case, the usual tragedy of a heart attack; once a worried mother calls, but is reassured: the jelly-bean which her three-year-old had stuffed into his nostril would certainly dissolve and have no bad effects.

Foot March to Misery

Doctor Michael H. thinks it is "shameful and monstrous" (and is back in his African experience) that in this country, so little is said about conditions in the Ethiopian civil war provinces, that the war against the civilian population is not being noticed. Michael H. has only been back in Germany a short time; he spent the first half of the year in Ethiopia, in an area only seldom reached by journalists. In the strict legal sense, his stay in the province of Wollo was illegal. (Since, in the future, this physician wants to

work also in the regions controlled by Addis Ababa, and because humanitarian aid must be independent of political circumstances, we must refrain from giving his full name.) In November 1984 he and two female colleagues had flown to Khartoum in the Sudan; there they had met with representatives of the Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF), one of the liberation movements against the military regime of Addis Ababa who, in the vernacular of the central government, are only termed bandits, or rebels at best. Before the coup d'etat in the Sudan, at least, Ethiopian guerrillas could operate relatively unhindered from Sudanese territory. A TPLF offshoot, the local aid organization REST (Relief Society of Tigray), invited the young German doctors to do humanitarian work in Tigre and Wollo.

After two weeks with a truck convoy and long foot marches over impassable high plateaus and even more impassable ravines, the German team came to a dry river bed, to a village where the REST people had prepared something like a health station. Half a dozen laymen were already at work there, with minimal medical knowledge, but without a physician. Before the Europeans arrived, not a single trained medical man had worked in this area with an influx of one million people. Since Michael H. lacks the words to describe the misery, he limits himself to the terse statement that the people of the northern region of Wollo are in a pretty bad way. "If someone is severely ill, he is in a bad spot; and he who cannot get well on his own, is finished."

The Ritual of Attacks

Ever since he started work again in this municipal hospital--a normal hospital, separated by a continent from Ethiopian conditions--, what he is doing here sometimes seems absurd to Dr. Michael H. "All the things one could do, if one had these facilities there." There, where people are perishing.

The convoy of old fiat trucks which took the Germans via Eritrea and Tigre to Wollo province, carried eight loads of food. With such convoys, about 1,000 tons of grain per month reach the regions not under government control. (This can hardly be the quota the European Parliamentarians had in mind.) It was a wearisome trek over miserable roads; since during the day MIG jet fighters kept appearing in the sky, they could travel only at night and had to camouflage the convoy in the field until sundown. Later, in impassable regions where mules or camels carried the medical equipment, the Germans were usually accompanied by over a dozen TPLF fighters; where it could have become critical, a company of guerrillas assumed patrol duty. On their way south, the convoy regularly encountered refugee groups; REST had organized a kind of refugee life line from the country's interior toward the Sudan. Michael H. speaks with great respect of the almost unbelievable organizational performance of REST; along this life line, the life line to the Sudan, the relief organization has installed four dozen supply stations, each at a distance of one day's march, where they provide the refugees with a little food (600 grams of flour and 15 grams of salt) and minimal of medical aid. On this road south, Michael H. met for the first time people who had fled from so-called resettlement camps; camps where Ethiopians from Wollo or Tigre province were kept prisoners far from their homes. These camps in Wollega province are not accessible for visits by international relief organizations. Not even half a pound of grain is the daily ration there for an adult: less than the survival minimum.

Michael H. was once in a place called Shiraro when MIGs attacked. "It seems to be a strange ritual: they appear around noon, fly over the village two or three times, and return 10 minutes later." At least enough time for people to run away. Afterwards, several houses are gone. He says that, strangely enough, he had never felt really threatened during all that time, although he came to a village once, Abi Addi, which had been attacked two days earlier by MIGs with fragmentation bombs without such forewarning. There had been many dead and injured. Michael H. presents some photographs as proof that he really had seen the fragmentation bombs: two blacks point to a battered dud, others hold up to the camera bent metal fragments the size of a palm, or a foot long. The colorful photos make a very amateurish impression. They are of the same skimpy 9x13 format used by vacationers to have their snapshots enlarged.

In the village in north Wollo, the three Germans first of all began with a nutritional survey of the region, a kind of register of misery, in order to grasp the severity of the population's lack of supplies. They arrived at a rate of 50 percent of intermediate and severe malnutrition; half of these people are acutely threatened by starvation. In one corner of north Wollo they encountered a tribe which, compared to the others, is even worse off--the Aggos, a tribe of half a million or more, whom no one has counted and no one cares about.

Yet it is not only the drought that besets the farmers; it is also the hopeless poverty of people in a civil war. The organization for whom Michael H. came to Ethiopia has been buying foodstuffs at the markets actually existing and functioning, on the one hand because it is impossible to organize more transports from the Sudan so far into the country's interior and, on the other hand, because it brings money back into the country, no matter how modest the amounts. In the Selem mountains, a few days' march away, there are still functioning markets. The helpers calculate that \$100,000 per month ought to be sufficient to keep 10,000 people supplied for a month, as is being tried now.

The village has only a small health center with one small operating room, consisting of a cot and battery-operated automobile headlight; the instruments are sterilized in a pressure cooker. "Everything must be carried out on a very primitive level," says Michael H.; the physician must rely on his intuition to a much greater extent, and a luxury such as an X-ray machine is naturally out of the question. One female doctor and two nurses have stayed behind. They try to take care of the people as well as possible and to teach native orderlies basic medical knowledge.

At some time or other, Dr. Michael H. will return there, perhaps to the part of Ethiopia controlled by Addis Ababa or, through the back door, to the civil war region. His sympathies are rather with the TPLF fighters, and he has the impression that they treat their prisoners of war relatively fairly. But a Central European physician could not do it for more than a year, not even counting the material sacrifice. "Then one becomes a bush doctor; one loses touch with current medicine." Perhaps he would become a commuter between two worlds.

The walkie-talkie in the pocket of his smock begins to squawk. Because of the summer heat, someone had a spell of weakness at the beach.

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH INDIA--A 1-year trade protocol agreement has been signed between Ethiopia and India. The agreement will strengthen existing trade cooperation between the two countries and enable more exchange of agricultural and industrial products between them. Comrade Wollie Chekol, member of the CC of the WPE and minister of foreign trade, returned to Addis Ababa today after signing the protocol agreement and attending the conference of trade ministers of developing countries in New Delhi. He said that trade ministers of over 120 developing countries attended the meeting and exchanged views on further promoting trade cooperation and exchanging products among them. [Text] [Addis ABAB in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 1 Aug 85 EA]

ERITREAN SHELTER CAMPS ESTABLISHED--The Eritrean Relief Association (ERA) has disclosed that 190,950 people affected by drought and war, which is being waged by the Dergue against the Eritrean people, are receiving necessary aid and care in 42 shelter camps established on our liberated soil in cooperation with the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front]. The ERA has disclosed that among these 73,800 destitutes are in 10 shelter camps in Baraka province, 57,100 in [name indistinct] shelter camp, and 33,050 in 6 shelter camps found among the enemy's lines [as heard]. It added that thousands of destitutes are also receiving aid in the form of food and clothing. The EPLF medical section is also opening clinics in shelter camps. Without being limited to emergency aid, the EPLF and ERA have intensified agricultural development projects in an effort to find a lasting solution to the problem. [Text] [(Clan-destine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 1 Aug 85 EA]

CSO: 3400/815

30 August 1985

GHANA

BRIEFS

NEW COINS ANNOUNCED--THE Bank of Ghana on Monday put into circulation three new coins which will be used alongside existing cedi notes and coins. The coins, all of which are made in brass nickel, are round in shape and are in 50-pesewas, one cedi and five-cedi denominations. The 50-pesewas coin has a diameter of 17 millimetres and is one millimetre thick. On the obverse, the coin has cocoa pods on a stem, enclosed in a circle and surrounded by the words "Freedom and Justice Ghana". The reverse side has the Ghana crest with the figure "1984" and the words "fifty pesewas". The one cedi coin has a diameter of 19 millimetres and a thickness of one millimetre. A symbol of a cowrie surrounded by the words 'Freedom and Justice Ghana', are on the obverse side while on the reverse it has '1984', the Ghana crest, and the denomination 'one cedi'. The five-cedi coin has a diameter of 23 millimetres and a thickness of one point five millimetres. On the observe side, there is a symbol of talking drums surrounded by the words 'Freedom and Justice Ghana'. The reverse side bears '1984', The Ghana crest, and the denomination 'five cedis'. Mr P. K. Djamson, Secretary of the Bank said the coins were more economical since the notes when used regularly wore out fast. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 31 Jul 85 p 5]

YOUTH FOR MOSCOW FESTIVAL--A MEMBER of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah yesterday led a contingent of 80 students and youth groups to represent Ghana in the 12th World Youth and Students Festival which opens in Moscow on Saturday. He told newsmen at the airport that the theme of the festival: "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship", is very significant due to recent threats of nuclear war and attempts to destabilise progressive governments in Third World countries. Mr Tawiah said the festival is important because it would enable the youth to interact with other people who share the same commitments to fight against those with teh tendencies of destroying progressive governments. The contingent was seen off by Mr V. Semenov, Soviet Ambassador in Ghana and Mr Mowbray Elliot, Chairman of the National Youth Organising Commission. [Adwoa Van-Ess] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Jul 85 p 4]

SMUGGLERS SHIFT TO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS--PEOPLE engaged in the smuggling of maize and other food items from the Upper East Region to neighbouring African countries have now switched on to the smuggling of chemical fertiliser and petroleum products. This is because fertilizer and the petroleum products are more lucrative than maize following the importation of large quantities of

maize by some of the neighbouring countries. For the past two weeks, CDRs on anti-smuggling patrols have intercepted trucks carrying both fertilizer and petroleum products across the borders. According to Mr Atinga Mba, Regional Organising Assistant of CDRs, cadres on duty at Bongo, a border village, impounded a truck with 200 bags of fertilizer and 13 gallons of petrol at the week-end. In another operation, the CDRs intercepted a quantity of mercury which was about to be smuggled out of the country. Mr Mba said reports reaching the regional secretariat indicate that about 7,000 bags of fertilizer have been smuggled out of the country through Namoo, another border village in the region. He said all the cases have been reported to the police for further investigations and action. [Iddrisu Seini] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Jul 85 p 8]

NEW PETROLEUM PRICES ANNOUNCED--The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation has announced increases in prices of petroleum products with immediate effect. Premium petrol goes up by 10 cedis; regular petrol goes up by 10 cedis; kerosene goes up by 5 cedis; and gasoil goes up by 5 cedis. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Aug 85]

CSO: 3400/863

LIBERIA

TASS COOPERATION PACT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] An agreement for the exchange of information and photographs, as well as the training of LINA technical personnel in the maintenance and repair of communication equipment in Moscow, has been signed between the Soviet News Agency (TASS) and the Liberia News Agency (LINA).

The Charge d'Affaires at the Soviet Embassy here Mr. Anatoli Filippenko signed for TASS, while Information Minister Major Carlton Karpeh signed for LINA.

The documents were co-signed by Mr. Edward A. Davies, Jr., Director-General of LINA and Mr. Guennadi Talalaev, TASS Correspondent in Liberia.

Speaking at the ceremony which was held at the Information Ministry here last Wednesday, Minister Karpeh lauded the cordial relations between the Soviet Union and Liberia, and noted that both countries were founding members of the League of Nations and the United Nations organization.

For his part, Mr. Filippenko said the signing of the agreement was a testimony of the importance that "peoples of our two countries attach to the exchange of information".

The Soviet envoy then hoped the new agreement would further concretize Soviet-Liberian relations.

CSO; 3400/844

LIBERIA

CHINA PLEDGES MORE AID

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] The Managing Director of the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation, Mr. Francis Broh has re-iterated the Liberian government's commitment to provide portable water and sewer services throughout Liberia,

A Water and Sewer Corporation release issued here yesterday quoted Mr. Broh as saying that despite financial constraints facing the corporation it had continued to provide water supply to Monrovia and its environs.

Director Broh made the statement when the Chinese Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Xiang Zhongpu paid a courtesy call on him at his Gurley Street office.

For his part, Ambassador Xiang assured Mr. Broh that his country would continue to provide technical assistance to the corporation in its water expansion and development program.

The Ambassador said he was impressed with the technical financial assistance provided the corporation by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Xiang along with senior LWSC officials are expected to visit several LWSC installations in Monrovia and other parts of the country beginning July 18, 1985.

CSO; 3400/844

LIBERIA

DOE PREDICTS NDPL VICTORY IN UPCOMING ELECTION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Standard Bearer of the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), Dr. Samuel K. Doe has expressed optimism that NDPL "will emerge victorious" in the elections slated for October and November this year.

"I have no fear or doubt that NDPL will win the elections freely and fairly, but my only observation is that politicians must fight a clean and fair fight" Head of State Doe noted.

Dr. Doe was speaking Wednesday night during a fund raising dinner in support of his candidacy as Standard Bearer of NDPL, at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, outside Monrovia.

The Liberian Leader admonished Liberians to act "responsibly" as they go to the poll within 60 days to elect public officials of their choice "freely and fairly for the first time in the history of the nation."

The NDPL Standard Bearer told his partisans to "go out and further convince" the Liberian people on what NDPL could do today and in the future, adding "NDPL will not lie to the people of this nation."

Head of State Doe said while Liberians were engaged in politics at this point in time, it was also necessary that they concern themselves with improvement of the economy as well as the maintenance of national unity.

Dr. Doe, who re-iterated that the 1980 revolution was not against any segment of the society, also said that Liberians must understand that Liberia belonged to all Liberians.

The Head of State re-called that barely six months after the revolution of 1980, he released those in prison, and pardoned them from all "political and financial" charges "because I wanted and still want our people to be united."

"This is still my aim," Dr. Doe told the NDPL partisans at the dinner.

Also speaking at the dinner, the National Vice Chairman of NDPL, Mr Leory Francis, who is also chairman of the special finance committee of the fund

raising dinner, said NDPL hoped to raise about half-million dollars in support of its activities.

Mr. Francis said funds raised by the party would be used to help meet the requirements for the forthcoming national convention of the NDPL slated to begin on July 28.

CSO: 3400/842

30 August 1985

LIBERIA

NEW FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Jul 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Interim National Assembly (INA), has issued Decree Number 8, providing for the establishment of an "Economic and Financial Management Committee" in Liberia.

According to the decree, the committee would coordinate the economic and financial policies of government, and advise the Head of State on all executive matters relating to the management of the economy.

The committee would also review and determine policy options to be approved by government, as well as ensure the imposition of fiscal discipline through the enforcement of government's recurrent and development budget guidelines.

It would ensure the implementation of the government's wages and employment policy with a view to achieving economy efficiency in the public sector.

Decree Number 8 also empowers the committee to have an oversight of public enterprises in Liberia including the approval and promulgation of sector-wide policies for state enterprises, as well as the approval of performance targets for state enterprise.

Other functions of The economic and financial management committee include advising the Head of State on the appointment of subordinate institutions members of the boards of directors and heads of public enterprises.

The Economic and financial Management Committee shall have "overall oversight of concessions in Liberia including the administration of agreements relating to concessions and the formulation and implementation of sound concessions policies.

Membership to the committee would include the Minister of Finance as chairman, the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, as well as the Ministers of Justice, Agriculture, Lands, Mines and Energy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Other members include the Governor of the National Bank of Liberia and other cabinet ministers who would cooperate from time to time as the efficient performance of the committee's functions may require.

The Economic and Financial Management Committee shall have administrative secretariat to be headed by a senior official who would be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the business of the committee and for advising on matters relating to fiscal affairs.

Decree Number 8 said the Economic and Financial Management Committee would be advised by autonomous technical bodies including the Bureau of State Enterprises, the Bureau of Concessions and such other bodies as shall be necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.

The decree, which was signed by the Head of State and President of the Interim National Assembly (INA) on July 16, comes into immediate effect.

CSO; 3400/842

30 August 1985

LIBERIA

INA MEMBERS TOLD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN ARMY OR POLITICS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Members of the Interim National Assembly (INA) who are holding military ranks have been ordered to resign from the military if they desire to seek political offices in the ensuing civilian government.

The Liberian Leader, CIC Dr. Samuel K. Doe who gave the order Wednesday night, said such resignation would "qualify the military INA members" to participate in the electoral process for political offices in the Second Republic.

Head of State Doe was speaking at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, near here during a fund raising dinner in support of his candidacy as Standard Bearer of the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL).

The Liberian Leader said that the resignation of the military officers in the INA was also necessary so that opposition candidates who are not military personnel could not feel "threatened by the uniforms and ranks" of their competitors.

"We can not promote free and fair elections when in fact we have aspiring politicians with guns on their sides and dressed in camouflage uniforms at the polls" CIC Doe stressed.

Dr. Doe said he deemed it "expedient and appropriate" that all military INA members resign their military ranks so that the Liberian People could be assured that the elections "will be free, and fair."

"When we speak of free and fair elections, we do not only mean the freedom of an individual to cast a ballot, but that there should exist an atmosphere free of molestation and intimidation at the polls", Dr. Doe said.

Head of State Doe recalled that in an interview with the "Africa Now" magazine sometime ago, he stated that he could not resign his commission as commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia "because the Defence Minister could not carry out any successful military mission without the approval of a Commander-In-Chief."

The Liberian leader said "as Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia, I cannot resign", adding "if I did so, I would be fooling the Liberian People."

CSO: 3400/842

MALI

BRIEFS

NEW FUEL PRICES--According to a communique from the minister of finance and commerce, as of Friday, 2 August 1985, that is from yesterday at midnight, new prices per liter for fuel have come into force and are as follows: premium, 325 [CFA franc], regular, 300; gas oil, 210; kerosene, 200; diesel oil, 147; fuel oil, 110; melange [mixture of gasoline and oil for motor scooters], 340. The government intends to examine and take necessary measures concerning the impact of the increase in fuel prices on all the other sectors of the national economy. Therefore, any nonauthorized increase in any sector will be punishable in conformity with laws in force. [Text] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Aug 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/815

MOZAMBIQUE

DELEGATES PREPARE FOR YOUTH FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] The members of the Mozambican delegation, who will take part in the 12th World Youth and Student Festival, are now engaged in preparing to go to Moscow.

Among other work, the delegates are preparing for their participation in the meetings, discussion groups (these include forums, discussions, round tables, lectures, professional interest encounters and expositions) and the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal, among others.

The representatives of the different sectors of activity of the central structures and the city of Maputo are engaged in preparatory work, since transportation difficulties still do not allow the delegates from the other provinces of the country to be concentrated in the capital.

According to reliable sources, the Mozambican delegation should leave Maputo for Moscow on the 25th of this month, since the Festival begins 2 days later and lasts until 3 August.

Soviet sources reveal that all participants in the festival will be housed in comfortable hotels, including those of international class. At this time 43 hotels are being prepared for receiving 55,000 participants.

An International Press Center will open a week before the inauguration of the festival and will close a week after the event ends. The majority of the newsmen accredited will be housed in the Moscow Hotel, one of the largest in Moscow, and it is here that the Press Center will operate.

8908

CSO: 3442/667

MOZAMBIQUE

'EDUARDO MONDLANE' ORDER AWARDED TO LEADERS, COMBATANTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] "With the strength, determination, clear vision and dynamism of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, head of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we are transforming Mondlane's dream into a reality, in a series of brilliant victories," states Resolution 6/85, of 17 June, approved by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, which awards the "Eduardo Mondlane" Order in the first, second and third degrees to the head of state and to prominent leaders of the party and government, as well as FAM/FPLM combatants.

Following is the complete text of this resolution:

"Ten years ago, when the flag of the People's Republic of Mozambique was raised on the mast of victory, the Mozambican people rose up steadfastly to shout with pride the freedom so long desired.

"The nation, proudly and in unison, chanted the independence that had been denied for centuries.

"Millions of men and women sang the anthem of sovereignty. The fatherland will never be usurped!

"25 June 1975 marked the end of oppression, the end of subjugation, the repudiation of exploitation; it represented the victory of 10 years of determination, combat and heroism.

"An African nation was affirming itself as sovereign, part of mankind; and it was starting a new progress on the path of freedom.

"From the sacrifice and bloodshed of its best children, Mozambique emerged a free and independent country.

"A victory of the liberating battle triggered by FRELIMO, 25 June 1975 is a victory of the Mozambican people's unity, sown by Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, within the Mozambican Liberation Front.

"It was around Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane that Mozambicans from all ethnic groups, tribes, races and regions united, to confront the common enemy, Portuguese colonialism.

"With Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, the Mozambican people started the armed struggle for national liberation, realizing that only through it would victory and independence be gained.

"It was Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane who revealed to us and taught us the ideas of national unity, independence and freedom; 25 June 1975 is a victory for the disciples of Mondlane, living heroes who, imitating his example, forged themselves into soldiers of the people, untiring fighters for the cause of the fatherland's liberation.

"25 June is a victory for Samora Moises Machel, Mondlane's disciple, a perpetuator of his endeavor and his thinking.

"An exemplary militant in the Front, a guerrilla fighter in the first line of battle, and a victorious commander, Samora Moises Machel has received the legacy of Mondlane, reinforced national unity, entrenched the Front among the people and caused the FRELIMO Party to be created out of it.

"Under the leadership of Samora Moises Machel, the Mozambican people are defending the fatherland, struggling against underdevelopment and constructing socialism.

"With the strength, determination, clear vision and dynamism of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, head of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we are transforming Mondlane's dream into a reality, in a series of brilliant victories.

"The 23 years of existence of FRELIMO, and 10 years of Mozambique's independence, have been years of love for the fatherland, of fidelity to the people, of dedication to the revolution and of contributions to mankind, by the comrades in arms and companions in battle of Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane and Samora Moises Machel.

"Through the arms of the guerrilla fighters in the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM), the flame was lit which, progressing, spread to all parts of the country, heralding freedom.

"The ranks of the Mozambican Liberation Front reached men and women, mobilized by the feats and words of the FRELIMO members, whose example inspired and galvanized them for battle.

"Mondlane's comrades led the entire world to understand the righteousness of the battle that the Mozambican people were waging against the invader. And they gained from mankind the steadfast solidarity of all peoples who love peace and progress.

"Today, in the liberated socialist fatherland, Mondlane's generation remains in the front line of new battles alongside the people, teaching the coming generations with its example.

"In marking the 10th anniversary of national independence, the Mozambican people, united from Rovuma to Maputo, congratulate their best children, with high regard for the extraordinary action that they have taken on behalf of the freedom of the fatherland, peace, social progress, friendship and solidarity.

"Interpreting the profound sentiments of the entire Mozambican people, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly resolves:

"Article 1. The Order of Eduardo Mondlane in the first degree is awarded to:

"Samora Moises Machel; Marcelino dos Santos; Joaquim Alberto Chissano; Alberto Joaquim Chipande; Armando Emilio Guebuza; Jorge Rebelo; Mariano de Araujo Mat-sinha; Sebastiao Marcos Mabote; Jacinto Soares Veloso; Mario da Graca Machungo; Jose Oscar Monteiro; and Raimundo Domingos Pachinuapa.

"Article 2. The Order of Eduardo Mondlane in the second degree is awarded to:

"Armando Alexandre Panguene; Oswaldo Assahel Tanzama; Sergio Vieira; and Aquino de Braganca.

"Article 3. The Order of Eduardo Mondlane in the third degree is awarded to:

"Valentim Naveta Ngalonga; and Boavida Jose Lopes Muambe.

"Approved by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly.

"To be published.

"The President of the Republic,

"Samora Moises Machel."

2909

CSO: 3442/333

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL DECORATES 1,400 CITIZENS FOR PATRIOTIC DEEDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] At a ceremony associated with the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of national independence, headed by President Samora Machel, the awarding of various decorations to 1,400 Mozambican citizens by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly was announced in the nation's capital yesterday. Prominent among those receiving awards are the head of state, members of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee, and members of the party and state leadership. But in general, the majority of the awards were conferred upon workers from various sectors of activity, including industrial workers, peasants, government employees, intellectuals, religious leaders, FAM/FPLM combatants, and members of the defense and security forces, who distinguished themselves by their endeavor and patriotism in production, the rendering of services, literary and artistic works, defense and other fronts. The awards conferred by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly include the Order of Eduardo Mondlane in the first, second and third degrees; the Order of Socialist Labor in the first, second and third degrees; the Star of Internationalist Combatant, Nachingwea, Bagamoyo, and Valor and Patriotism, of the first and second class; and the 15 Years in the FPLM award.

The ceremony, held in mid-morning, took place in the Grand Hall of the City of Maputo Executive Council, attended by members of the party leadership, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Staff of the FAM/FPLM and many members of the population.

On this occasion, nearly 50 of the total number receiving awards, coming from all of the country's provinces, received their emblems personally from the supreme leader of the nation.

Course of the Ceremony

The Mozambican head of state, who arrived on the site wearing his dress uniform as a marshal of the republic, entered the Grand Hall of the Executive Council, accompanied by members of the Politburo, who received him on the front stairway of that building, where he was accorded the appropriate military honors.

Opening the ceremony, which took place in an atmosphere marked by glitter and great solemnity, the secretary of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, Marcelino dos Santos, read Resolution No 6/85 of that organ on the top level of the state government. This resolution confers the Order of Eduardo Mondlane in the first degree on President Samora Machel and the 10 members of the Politburo of the party's CC, as well as to the CC member and state inspector, Raimundo Pachinuapa. It also confers the Order of Eduardo Mondlane in the second degree on Armando Panguena, Oswaldo Tazama, Sergio Vieira and Aquino de Braganca; and the Order of Eduardo Mondlane in the third degree on the FAM/FPLM officers Valetim Naveta Ngalonga and Boavida Jose Lopes Muambe.

After receiving his emblem, bestowed by Marcelino dos Santos, Samora Machel, in turn, began pinning the respective awards on the chests of each member of the Politburo as well as the others honored on the list of 50.

Resolution No 5/85, of 17 June, which confers the Order of Socialist Labor, and the medals entitled Star of Internationalist Combatant, Nachingweia, Bagamoyo and Valor and Patriotism, and the 15 Years in the FPLM award, was read by Salomao Muguambe, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly.

Time of Emotion

Two occasions of irrepressible emotion occurred during the course of this ceremony, when President Samora Machel, dispelling the coldness required by the solemnity of the event, delivered brief words of praise, filled with fondness, for the image of Dr Mauricio das Neves and for the heroism of Lt Boavida Jose Lopes Muambe, two of those receiving awards.

By now an octogenarian, Dr Mauricio Neves is a physician at the general clinic founded in what was then Lourenco Marques, who, because of the fact that he was the son of a white father and a black mother, suffered great humiliation and racial discrimination during the colonial regime. After national independence, despite his having reached the age of 70, he placed himself entirely, and unconditionally, in the service of the people, and is still continuing at present his untiring work at the Central Hospital and at a health center in the city.

Lt Boavida Jose Lopes Muambe, while still a second lieutenant, serving in the Rocket Battalion, brought down the South African spy plane sent here to collect strategic information in 1983, over the Bay of Maputo.

"So that you will bring down more enemy planes," commented the head of state while pinning the Order of Eduardo Mondlane in the third degree on the chest of the young officer, who was thereby thanked for his deed.

Thunderous bursts of applause echoed in the huge hall when President Samora Machel warmly congratulated the two award winners.

The conferral of awards to the others honored, totaling 1,400 persons distributed throughout the entire country, will take place gradually, at ceremonies to be held in the area of each individual involved.

Significance of the Awards

The Order of 25 September in the second and third degrees, conferred yesterday to three FAM/FPLM combatants posthumously, and the Order of Socialist Labor in the first, second and third degrees, are given primarily to fellow countrymen who, during the past 10 years, have distinguished themselves either in the performance of their tasks as party members and state leaders, or by the effort that they have expended to increasingly enhance their scientific and technical knowledge, making it possible to cope with the economic blockade, natural disasters, external aggression and armed banditry.

The medal entitled Star of Internationalist Combatant is awarded to the young combatants who have joined the FAM/FPLM, participating in the battle against Rhodesian attacks, making a valuable contribution to the liberation of the Zimbabwean people and taking our fatherland's internationalist backing to the struggle of other peoples, on behalf of freedom, independence, democracy and equality.

The Nachingweia medal is for the merits of those who, by creating songs, poems, painting and sculpture, beautifully express the truth, life, feelings and desires of the workers, and the personality, identity, traditions and culture of the Mozambican people.

The medals called Bagamoyo and Valor and Patriotism, in turn, honor, respectively, those who have been outstanding in combating illiteracy in the field of education, and the defense and security forces, and the heroic working people who have inflicted defeats on our fatherland's enemies in the defense of the fatherland.

2909

CSO: 3442/333

MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION FORMED IN ZAMBEZIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] A new economic association is coming into existence in Zambezia Province. Its name is the Private Commerce Economic Association. The board of directors of the association's organizing commission took office on 18 June.

At a recent meeting in which over 70 merchants participated, including proprietors of grocery stores, fresh produce establishments, boutiques and also tailor shops, the provisional bylaws of the new organization were approved, having been based on the principles for the development of commercial activity in the country contained in the Law on Economic Associations, as well as on the general concern of merchants in Quelimane for participating more actively in this sector of the national economy.

The proposal for the new organization's bylaws notes that one of its goals is to organize all the merchants in the Quelimane district area for the accomplishment of the goals established by the state, as well as to intervene in practical situations which are currently imposing conditions on the progress of the activity. The document also remarks that the Private Commerce Economic Association has the training of personnel associated with commerce as one of its priorities.

The founding of the new economic organization has been encouraged by the recent measures adopted by the Council of Ministers, as a result of debates held during the course of Commerce Week. On the individual level in Quelimane, it is the result attained from the meetings held on the occasion of that week marking the 10th anniversary of national independence.

The bylaws recently submitted for evaluation by the local merchants provide, in its development fund, which will result from the association's annual receipts, greater facilities for the activity to train and retrain the personnel associated with commerce, allocating for this area 50 percent of the organization's annual receipts.

Although starting from a situation replete with difficulties for the association's operation, some merchants think that it may be the major impetus for solving many problems currently posed in the realm of commercial activity in the city of Quelimane.

During the first phase, the Private Commerce Economic Association will benefit the 120 merchants existing in the city of Quelimane. As the proposal for bylaws states, the expansion of its area of influence will depend on the requirements that have been set for the development of commerce in the province.

At the present time, the preparations are under way, aimed at legalizing this economic organization in the near future.

2909

CSO: 3442/333

MOZAMBIQUE

SOFAIA PROVINCE SALUTES MACHEL ON ANNIVERSARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] On 25 July, date which this year marked the 10th anniversary of national independence, the political and administrative leaders of Sofala Province sent the president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, a message of greetings.

It is to be pointed out that for the festivities of 25 June the province of Sofala made an offer to the Organizing Committee of the following products: five tons of shrimp, two of sugar and two of salt.

The following is the message from Sofala:

Today, 25 June, when all the Mozambican people commemorate the 10th anniversary of national independence, we ask leave to present to you Comrade President, beloved leader of the Mozambican People and the Socialist Revolution of our country, builder of national independence, in the name of the people of the province of Sofala, our most hearty revolutionary greetings on this unforgettable day and moment.

Comrade President,

The Extended Secretariat of the Provincial Committee, the Executive Committee of the Provincial Assembly and the Provincial Government of Sofala held a joint meeting extended to the cadres of the party, deputies and cadres of the state, and they reflected on the 10 years of national independence and on what the FRELIMO and independence brought to all of us Mozambicans and, particularly, to the people of the province of Sofala.

Comrade President,

Ten years passed after 25 June 1975. The love of freedom and the taste of independence do not leave us. They were 10 years of construction, hard work and enthusiasm, sacrifice and success, happiness and sorrow; they were 10 years of determination and hope in the future.

In these 10 years we were guided by FRELIMO. We felt the extraordinary strength of FRELIMO while it was a Liberation Front and later as the FRELIMO Party. In the strength of the FRELIMO we felt the great strength of the Mozambican people mobilized and organized; a hard-working and peaceful people; an enthusiastic and happy people, who want happiness and who fight to attain it and defend it.

We feel our FRELIMO Party grow and develop. We saw our state born, grow and develop. We felt our government establish itself as an instrument of the dictatorship of the worker-peasant alliance.

In these 10 years we used our hospital, our school and our house; we created our court, we created our medical, we produced in our state farm, we worked in our factory, in our enterprise, we built hamlets, we repaired roads and bridges, we transported in our trains, we traveled on our ships, on our buses, on our aircraft.

We produced things needed by our people, we exported so as to have foreign credits for developing our country even more.

We studied by the light of candles, under trees, in school and in the enterprise, and we fight ignorance.

Our women produce in the state farms within the framework of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], the young performed tasks of volunteer work with the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization], the workers created the unions.

Under your leadership, Comrade President, we made Socialism. We live Socialism, we raise our standard of living. In 1980/81 we reached levels of production in the province higher than those reached in the colonial era.

For that we made sacrifices. We suffered the war carried out by the illegal regime of South Rhodesia [as published]. We suffered sabotage, deaths, attacks and murders.

But we won the war.

We saw that Socialism is good. We saw that Socialism is being successfully constructed in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We saw that after the independence of Zimbabwe, with peace, we made enormous leaps in production and in improving living conditions for the people of the province.

We saw that under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party the Mozambican people are advancing with sure steps in the construction of Socialism. That is why imperialism attacked with violence. Because of the Socialism we are building and the successes we achieved, imperialism recruited, armed and infiltrated armed bands into our country with the objective of destroying that which we had built and which had the taste of Socialism.

They attacked state enterprises, they destroyed farms, cooperatives, hospitals, schools, homes, stores, railway lines, locomotives, bridges and so forth. They killed cooperativists, teachers, nurses, students, old people, women and children.

They tried to destroy our revolution through this, but they were unsuccessful.

The people faced them. They refused to abandon their conquests. The people became involved in political-military training and offered themselves for combat because they are very clear about their objectives, because they are available and ready to defend FRELIMO, the revolution and Socialism. The people will never accept foreign occupation.

Comrade President,

Upon commemorating the 10th anniversary of national independence, we recall 25 June 1962, 25 September 1964 and 25 June 1975.

We recall the secular resistance of our forefathers to the foreign invader and the unity of all our people with the creation of the FRELIMO. With FRELIMO we affirm our personality as Mozambicans, our personality as people who want to live free and independent.

We recall the youths of 25 September 1954, who weapons in hand unleashed the armed struggle of national liberation and defeated Portuguese colonialism. We recall those who step by step built that what we are today: A sovereign nation, a socialist state, a free and independent country respected in Africa and in the entire world.

We recall the builders of FRELIMO, those who abandoned their family, studies and comfort and engaged in the organization of the struggle and the conquest of independence.

We recall those who gave their lives, those who shed their blood so that we can have independence and freedom today.

We particularly recall President Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, father of the FRELIMO, hero of the people, who gave his life for the liberation of the country.

We recall Josina Machel, symbol of the determination of the Mozambican woman, a steadfast fighter, a national heroine.

Those heroic actions today are the examples for all Mozambican workers. Therefore, machinists, electricians, truck drivers, tractor drivers, peasants, nurses, intellectuals and journalists advance with determination toward the accomplishment of various tasks, which the time, the country and the revolution require.

We salute all these workers.

We hail the Armed Forces of Mozambique-FPIM, The Mozambican People's Police, the SNASP [National People's Security Service], the People's Militias and all the Mozambican people for the determination and courage they have demonstrated in the direct combat against the armed and unarmed bands.

Comrade President,

We have arrived at the 10th year and we feel sufficiently grown. We are aware of the successes and failures of the path we have traveled. We feel responsible for the past, the present and the future.

Under your guidance, Comrade President, we have the certainty that we shall attain our objectives: Progress, peace and happiness of all our people. We hail your sensitivity towards the problems of the people; we hail the depth with which you deal with the difficulties and problems of the nation, the people and the state. We hail, Comrade President, the strength, vigor, determination and dynamism of your correct leadership, leadership that has led us to national independence and will lead us to victory against underdevelopment and to the construction of socialism.

We wish to reaffirm here, Comrade President, the responsibility we have in the defense of the country, in the aware and permanent development of national unity, in the fight against hunger and nakedness, and in the fight against armed bandits.

We say loudly that the people of Sofala Province continues, and will always continue, to be faithful to the ideals of the FRELIMO Party and its leadership, that they will carry forward the struggle for the construction of Socialism, following the example of the founders of FRELIMO and of the youths of 25 September.

We shall not spare any efforts as long as the enemy exists. We shall not cease to struggle with weapon in hand as long as imperialism exists.

Our slogan shall always be:

The struggle continues!

The Revolution will win!

Socialism will triumph!

Independence or death, we will win!

Beira, 25 June 1985.

8908

CSO: 3442/667

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL SEEKS MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 6 Jul 85 pp 1, 24

[Article by Augusto de Carvalho from Maputo: "Samora Machel Bets on Portuguese Military in Mozambique"]

[Excerpts] The news came like a bombshell: Mozambican troops will be trained by British officers at a Zimbabwean Army base somewhere in the Inyanga Mountains near the Mozambican border.

But this announcement will only surprise those who have not followed the movements of British officers in the area.

Talks between Samora Machel and Margaret Thatcher held in October, 1983, in London while the Mozambican president was on an official visit to Great Britain, have begun to yield practical results in the military area.

Mabote in Portugal

On 1 July, I was at the home of Gen Mabote, chief of staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces. Mabote, an old guerrilla fighter, almost a legend to the Portuguese military who fought him in the colonial war, a diligent reader of Mao Tse-dung's "Red Book," former sergeant in the Portuguese Army, trained in China and the Soviet Union, is a simple and affable Mozambican.

"I studied in all those countries, but I am Mozambican. I have many friends among the Soviets, the Chinese and the Portuguese. Nearly everywhere in the world."

Mabote spoke warmly of the Portuguese and smiled with pleasure when we told him about a conversation with Gen Mouro de Carvalho which took place the first part of June in Lisbon about some day strengthening military cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique. "Mabote? I chased him several times, but he always got away from me."

A meeting between the old guerrilla fighter and his pursuers will take place shortly: Mabote, who has never been to Portugal, will come to Lisbon as head of a military delegation. "Among us military men, there is a near-perfect understanding," he told us. There were 10 years of guerrilla warfare and then 10 years of independence. "We are finally going to meet."

President Samora Machel wants and needs military cooperation with Portugal. Observers of history and the prospects for the deep relationship between the two countries believe that military cooperation is the key to and basis of all future cooperation.

Indeed, an army does not develop from the guerrilla stage to a well organized classical armed force in 10 years. And as Samora Machel asked us, "If the British set up the Zimbabwean Army, why shouldn't the Portuguese assist us to set up the kind of army a sovereign country needs?"

"You need cotton," Samora Machel told us. "We have the land to grow cotton. You need coal: we have coal. You need corn: we have the land and labor to grow corn. You import tobacco. Why not grow tobacco in Mozambique? What all can we do together?"

Differing Opinions

Portuguese Foreign Trade Minister Jaime Gama, differing from President Ramalho Eanes, has expressed the opinion that the Portuguese military should not become involved in Mozambique, bringing up the possibility of active intervention on the battlefield by an expeditionary force. Secretary of State for Cooperation Eduardo Ambar also shares this opinion, while Mario Soares seems to be more receptive. Almeida Santos, with whom the subject has been brought up a number of times, believes it would be better if Mozambicans were assigned to Portugal for military training, fearing that the Portuguese people would mount protests the day Portuguese military trainers leave for Mozambique, and particularly if any should die there.

To the right of the Socialist Party, i.e., in the Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Center Party, there is relatively greater receptivity to military cooperation: no expeditionary force is mentioned, but Portuguese military trainers on Mozambican soil are taken for granted.

As regards the military, opinions which we heard on a recent trip to Lisbon are that they are available for cooperation with Samora Machel for national construction in the form of cooperative assignments in the area of military training.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lemos Ferreira, who is to visit Mozambique shortly at Samora Machel's invitation, shares this opinion and believes that Portuguese can perform this assignment better than anyone else. He himself suggested that a Mozambican military mission come to Portugal or that a Portuguese military delegation go to Mozambique to study areas of cooperation.

8844

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30 August 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES, BANK PRAISED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] "For the first time the agricultural cooperatives of Maputo made of us a real development bank," said one of the officials of the People's Development Bank (BPD) during a ceremony organized last Saturday by the General Union of Agricultural-Livestock Cooperatives of Maputo so that 57 of its members could pay the bank the loans which had been made to them.

During the ceremony, held in the Cooperative Training Center of Mahotas in Maputo, the BPD received a total of nearly 25,000 contos, including interest, of the loans it had made to the agricultural cooperatives of Maputo.

A high BPD official told our correspondent that up to now that financial institution granted more than 139,000 contos to agricultural cooperatives affiliated with the General Union and to the General Union itself for investments and another nearly 23,000 contos destined for providing cash.

Of the total of those loans, up to now 97,600 contos were used for investments and another 16,700 contos in cash were spent on fertilizers and seeds, primarily. Up to the ceremony on Saturday, the cooperatives had already paid back nearly 12,400 contos of the cash loan account and another 27,500 in the sector of investments.

In a general evaluation of those figures, the aforementioned BPD official concluded that these cooperatives led by the General Union are economically profitable because in addition to a good balance in the bank operation, they have nearly 58,000 contos on deposit and valuable resources which include durable production infrastructures, transport vehicles and agricultural machinery.

He stated as a conclusion that these cooperatives are self-financing and for that reason the bank loans are no longer viewed as grants for which they do not have to account.

The fact that this spirit has been overcome in these cooperatives is very obvious, as opposed to the majority of the cooperatives in the rest of the country, by the structure of the financing they request. Actually, only less

than one-sixth of financing is destined for cash, the largest part, therefore, being used for investments which expand the material production base, making them economically stronger.

The aforementioned BPD official compared this situation with that of the majority of the cooperatives of the country, emphasizing that the rule is that they are asked to provide mainly financing in cash for payment of wages, which in no way creates a secure bases for the bank to recover those loans. He explained this situation, saying that financing for investments to the cooperatives affiliated with the General Union of Maputo was greater than that provided to those of the rest of the country and that repayment to the bank is perfectly assured by the resources created by that financing, particularly by the self-financing base that has thus been created.

Another high official of the BPD also commented on these differences, saying that these are based fundamentally on a radically different concept of viewing the cooperatives and a different attitude toward the peasants. "In some cases there is paternalism and as a result not even the slightest basis of management or prospects of development are established. In other cases the peasants are seen as workers capable of producing and the cooperatives are viewed as a means for increasing that production and improving living conditions, needing for that purpose only the support of proper economic and financial management."

"Therefore, in the first case, the relationship with the bank is difficult because we are not a charitable institution but rather a support to development."

During the ceremony on Saturday, which spontaneously turned into a party between the BPD officials and the peasants of Maputo and other provinces, at which everyone drank and danced, an official of the bank hailed the relationship of its services with these peasants because "We have both learned to attain the objectives of each service better."

"Since many enterprises, among which a large number of cooperatives fail to make the payment of the loans made to them because they did not produce enough or because there were interruptions, the metical has little value to-day and we have to give large amounts of money to the wheedlers," he added.

He also announced that only two of the cooperatives that were supposed to make payment of their bank debts on Saturday did not do so; one because it was attacked and partially destroyed by armed bandits, and the other because it began its production relatively late. Analyzing this situation, the bank decided to postpone collection because both have the possibility of assuming their commitments, one of them even having a bank account which could allow it to pay off immediately.

Prosperino Galipoli, a technician of the Office of Green Areas in charge of the Department of Support for the Cooperatives, who since early 1980 has accompanied and promoted this movement, said the principal factors of this growth are "The respect of the people for the state apparatus with all its defects and virtues, and their belief in its seriousness; the encouragement of the peasants so that they themselves will assume their responsibilities

and no one can make decisions in their name, and, finally, but no less important, an attitude of constant struggle against the opinion of disdain for the peasant and the opportunistic use of his efforts.

"If today we are here fraternizing with the BPD, that is also the result of struggle. That is why we are grateful to the BPD because it accepted that struggle with the idea that it would transform itself with a critical and self-critical spirit," said Prosperino Galipoli in conclusion.

The ceremony was presided over by BPD Administrator S. Manhique and by the vice president of the General Union, Albertina Damao.

A similar ceremony is scheduled for the end of the year in which the cooperatives should pay another part of the loans granted to them.

8908

CSO: 3442/667

RICE PRODUCTION IN CHOKWE EXCEEDS THAT OF COLONIAL ERA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Celio Mouco: "Rice Production Reactivated in Chokwe"]

[Text] More than 30,000 tons of rice were produced in Chokwe, Gaza Province, in the 1984/85 agricultural season. The rice harvest season should end soon. This production, considered the highest since the proclamation of independence, was mainly obtained by the state sector, which produced 22,500 tons, followed by the private sector with 4,000 tons, the family sector with nearly 3,000 and the rest was produced by the cooperative sector. This means that the district of Chokwe by itself contributed more than 94 percent of the total rice production in the province of Gaza. According to reports obtained by our correspondent in the area, during this agricultural year the Chokwe farm sector achieved an average overall yield of four tons per hectare, particularly in the state sector, surpassing the record established up to now, which was 3.5 tons of rice per hectare during the colonial period.

Pointed out as factors which contributed to the notable improvement in production in Chokwe is the reorganization of the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex (CAIL) in 1983, which also meant the reorganization of the entire agricultural structure of the Limpopo Valley. This involved the state sector, which was the CAIL, and the private, family and cooperative sectors.

It also involved several branches of the agrarian economy: agriculture, live-stock raising, the industrial sector linked to agriculture and the forests.

This work, according to reports gathered by our correspondent, had as its basic principles the need to upgrade all productive sectors so that each would contribute as much as possible of the materials it had to increase production and eliminate the problem of hunger in the zone and minimize the problems of supplies to the cities of Xai-Xai and Maputo.

Basically, the restructuring of CAIL had the objective of creating enterprises of smaller size, enterprises which would match the capabilities of human resources, management personnel and technicians available. In this respect, the sizes of the new units were reduced, which allowed a better control of the labor force and the management of human and material resources.

This work, that of the decentralization of CAIL and the restructuring of the agrarian sector in the Chokwe zone, is also within the guidelines for decentralizing decision-making and executive powers from the central administration of the state and the managers of the economy. For this reason, personnel who up to then had been performing functions at the central level, were placed in Chokwe.

"Decentralization of the state sector had positive effects, effects that will result in a better utilization of material and human resources, in the increase of work productivity due to the greater responsibility given to the workers at various echelons, and due also to the fact that leadership is local and problems having an immediate solution," declared the director of the Office of Coordination of the Agrarian Enterprises of Chokwe, Joao Mosca.

According to him, this process was very difficult because the exercise of management power and leadership in an enterprise was not being felt at the level of the locality but it is now.

Wages Linked to Production Yields

At the beginning of the 1984/85 agricultural year, the wages of those in charge of state enterprises which emerged with the restructuring of CAIL, enterprises which ranged from the "branch" (an agricultural unit with 15 hectares) echelon to the director of the enterprise, were linked to the results of production. "In the meeting we had, we were all unanimous in advancing the theory of linking production yields to wages. Monetary, material and moral rewards were also established at that meeting for the different levels of production. Sanctions and penalties for negative results were also established, provided those results were the consequences of man's work," said Joao Mosca.

Thus the 1984/85 agricultural year began with the withholding of 20 percent of the wages of the workers in all echelons directly linked to production, from the chief of brigade of the branches to the director of the enterprise.

The replacement of that 20 percent of the wages depends on the levels of production reached. In the meeting held before the beginning of the agricultural season, 3.5 tons per hectare was set as the minimum result acceptable for receiving the return of the 20 percent of the wages and if the yield was below 3.5 tons per hectare, the 20 percent would only be returnable if the causes were other than the factor man, the factor directly linked to production. For a production above the index established as a minimum, different rewards were established in keeping with the yields up to the level of 7 tons per hectare.

"This factor of rewards linked to production, this aspect of linking the workers up to the highest level of supervisors, created a new dynamic in the enterprise, a new type of involvement, and it had consequences that we ourselves could not foresee," declared the director of the Office of Coordination of the Agrarian Enterprises of Chokwe.

According to Joao Mosca, there were immediate results from those measures, such as:

The level of political awareness of the worker increased through that linkage.

The level of professional awareness and his dedication to work increased.

Aspect which up until then were considered important but which were actually secondary aspects with respect to production, ceased to exist.

All begin to consider the production factor as the essential aspect and the yields to be obtained became the basic objective to be reached.

The competitive spirit was born.

The level of involvement, so as to be the best with the best yields, developed.

The yields increased as a consequence of these factors.

According to the statements made to our correspondent by Joao Mosca, the positive results attained in Chokwe in this season cannot be attributed only to the items mentioned above. This result is also the fruit of an organizational improvement of the enterprises, the growth of personnel, of the fact that there was a guarantee of the means for production for the agrarian sector, and also because of a better political, social and economic stability under which the people live.

The actions of armed bandits was not felt directly in Chokwe and the situation of hunger has been basically overcome. The products in short supply in the local market are not direct products of agriculture.

8908

CSO: 3442/667

30 August 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOR, RAILROAD UPGRADING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Jul 85 p 10

[Text] Seven thousand soldiers from Zimbabwe are guarding the railroad installations and harbors of Mozambique; it has been said in recent days that even more soldiers are to be sent to the East African neighbor state in order to help in the fight against the anti-Marxist rebels of the "Mozambiquan National Resistance" (Renamo). Twice in recent months, they blew up the railroad bridge between the capital, Maputo, and South Africa. For the landlocked countries of Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia, and for Swaziland and even South Africa, the harbors of Mozambique play an important role. South Africa would like to use the harbors for its exports of coal, sugar, steel and ores. A train from Beira reaches Malawi only once every two weeks. The connections are limited because of the civil war, the harbor installations are outdated, and there are no spare parts. Freight traffic has dropped continually since 1980.

Not quite a year ago, South Africa and Mozambique had agreed to enlarge Maputo harbor with South African assistance and to technically overhaul the railroads (at times, all 12 locomotives stationed in the south of Mozambique were being repaired in South Africa). Bonn, the European Community, Finland and Norway also assist in upgrading the harbor. Mozambique has three deep-sea harbors: Nacala, located in one of the world's largest natural bays, Beira, the old commercial center, and Maputo. Based on turnover, Maputo is now the largest harbor, but the stevedores are unreliable and the waiting fees high. Since night shift earnings are four times higher, day work is artificially delayed. The port of Beira has a low draft; tonnage is restricted to 60,000 tons. The railroad line from Beira to Tete is being newly built in order to enable the GDR to transport coal from Moatize (where about 50 GDR engineers are working). Moscow, in turn, would like to use Nacala as a naval base; Mozambique has resisted this so far.

9917

CSO: 3420/80

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MASSAVANHANE VISITS LISBON--The president of the Executive Council of the city of Maputo, Alberto Massavanhane, is in the Portuguese capital, where he took part in the meeting of the Union of Luso-Afro-American-Asian Capital Cities (UCCIA), whose work ended last weekend. Massavanhane has been in Lisbon since 25 June on the invitation of the president of the Municipal Chamber of that city, Nuno Abecasis. On his trip to Portugal the president of the Executive Council of the city of Maputo was accompanied by Deputy of the City Assembly Eduardo Fung. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 85 p 2] 8908

CASHEW MARKETING FIGURES--More than 1,000 tons of cashews were sold last season in Manjacaze District, Gaza, it was announced at a meeting held recently in that district to mark the end of sales. Some merchants, commercial, private and cooperative establishments, who distinguished themselves in the process, were rewarded with material and monetary prizes by political-administrative structures of the district. Among growers, private businessman Mamade Issagy Adamo of the locality of Macuacua was outstanding for selling 105 tons of cashews despite the many difficulties encountered because of the criminal activities of armed bandits. As a reward, he received a check for 50,000 meticas, delivered to him by local party secretary Alberto Chiziane. The town of Chiducwane, recently freed from armed bandits, and the cooperative of consumption of Laranjeiras were rewarded with bicycles for having sold 110 tons of cashews. However, the meeting judged the results obtained to be deficient because the growers did not produce the amount initially expected. It was also taken into account that the terrorist actions of the armed bandits contributed to the low yield obtained. Alberto Chiziane praised the quick action of the FDS [Security Defense Forces] which did not allow the harvest to be compromised. "We praise the Security Defense Forces, who side by side with the people performed valuable work in this harvest," declared Alberto Chiziane. Participating in the meeting were businessmen who took part in the sales, town administrators, local party first secretaries and presidents of executive councils of the communal villages. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 85 p 2] 8908

58 KILLED IN 'RAIL DISASTER'--A total of 58 are known to have died in Mozambique's northern Nampula Province in one of the worst rail disasters since the country's independence 10 years ago. A source in the Mozambican presidency says the accident took place on Saturday in Nampula on the line that links the port city of Nacala with the Malawian border. A passenger and freight train went off the rail at (Mutivase), near the provincial capital, Nampula town, killing 58 people and injuring 160 others. The provincial government has set up two committees to investigate the circumstances of the derailment and to assist the victims. A spokesman in the presidency says the government has decided to make available funds from the Bank of Solidarity to help the victims of the train disaster. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 7 Aug 85]

CSO: 3400/853

NIGERIA

STATE PARASTATALS CHANGE STATUS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] SEVENTEEN parastatals of the Lagos State Government have been scrapped while twenty-one others set up by the former civilian regime changed to non-parastatal agencies under the State's Civil Service.

Only twenty-two out of the former seventy-five bodies known as parastatals were retained by the state government.

These facts were contained in the Government's White Paper on the report of the Fadina Committee on the review of parastatal organisations released yesterday in Lagos.

Those scrapped included the State's Lagotex Nigeria Limited, Livestock Production Company, Quarry Project Company, the Road Safety Corps, the Fisheries Advisory Committee and the Agriculture and Livestock Services Board.

Others are the Luna Park Organisation, Lotteries and Pools Betting Commission, Management and Technical Services Limited, Buildspec Construction Company Limited and the Advisory Committee to the Market Development Board.

Those retained were listed as the Schools Management Board, Health Management Board, Sports Council, the State's College of Science and Technology, College of Education, Lagos State University, Council for Arts and Culture, Printing Corporation, and the Small Scale Industries Credit Scheme Funds Management Committee.

The Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC), Transport Corporation; Waste Disposal Board, Electricity Board, New Towns Development Authority and the Market Development Board were also scrapped.

Others that were either merged to form a new body or changed from a limited liability company to a corporation are the Central Licensing Authority and the Parking Authority which emerged as the Central Licensing and Parking Authority; the Metroline Company Limited changed to Lagos Metroline Development Corporation; Ferry Services Company Limited as Ferry Services Corporation.

The state government in the White Paper categorised all non-civil service agencies in the state into four types.

NIGERIA

BABANGIDA BELIEVES ARMY HAS BENEFITTED BY POLITICS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Jul 85 p 24

[Text]

MILITARY involvement in Nigerian politics has made soldiers responsible and better citizens.

Chief of Army Staff Maj.-General Ibrahim Babangida drew this conclusion during an NTA interview programme: "Platform" on Tuesday night.

General Babangida said: "Before 1966, the role of the army was limited. But since then, our gains have been tremendous in terms of socio-political awareness. He said that members of the armed forces had put to great advantage, the experience gathered between 1966 and 1979".

"This experience has been all the more rewarding because we have had the opportunity to learn something extra and distinct from our constitutional role", he said.

The Army Chief said military intervention had, "above all, given us a better understanding of the social and political values of our people and therefore made it pleasurable to serve".

Asked whether he subscribed to the idea of forming a military/civilian government, General Babangida said it was up to Nigerians to decide on the type of government that best suited them.

He recalled that the nation discarded the parliamentary system when it discovered the system "unworkable" and opted for the presidential system of government.

"Therefore, if and when the people decide on another system of government, the army would have no option" he explained.

Reacting to a suggestion that the army should be involved in farming as a way of making its manpower resources more productive, General Babangida said: "The army should do no other thing than prepare itself for war, even in peace time".

He said, for example, if the army got involved in farming, it would be very difficult to mobilise soldiers in face of any attack.

He said the Nigerian Army was at the moment in a state of combat readiness and assured that the army could stand up to any acts of aggression from any quarters.

General Babangida had earlier disclosed that plans were at an advanced stage to produce rifles and grenade locally.

As for acquiring nuclear power, the Army Chief said the whole process depended on Nigeria's level of technology.

NIGERIA

ARMY DAY CELEBRATED

July 6 Now Army Day

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jul 85 p 16

[Text]

JULY 6 of every year would from now on be marked by the Nigerian Army as a special day, Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, announced yesterday.

Launching the Army Day in Lagos, General Babangida said the day was "to remember the role we played in preventing the fragmentation of this country during the civil war."

He said the significance of the yearly army day celebrations was the army's continued ability to make sacrifices for the nation as well as being the bedrock of national unity.

He referred to the success of the last military exercise, "tagged 'operation sea dog'", which involved the three armed services and expressed the confidence that the armed forces were now better equipped to face the real life situation if the need arose.

Speaking on the theme of this year's celebration, General Babangida re-emphasised the need for physical fitness which he said was a basic prerequisite for an active soldier.

He criticised the neglect to which the physical well-being of soldiers had been subjected by commanders, saying that the practice had been found to be inadequate for training requirement.

He said it was for this reason that physical exercises were being made the daily feature in the Nigerian Army and warned all ranks "in their own interest" to take their physical exercises more seriously.

The theme of this year's celebration is "Jogging for survival" and in a presentation at yesterday's launching, General Babangida was presented with jogging outfit by the Director of Army Public Relations, Lt.-Col. A. Jibunoh, on behalf of the army.

Babangida Warns of Economic Saboteurs

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jul 85 p 16

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text]

ARMY officers who protect economic saboteurs and other criminals have been warned to desist from doing so or be dealt with appropriately.

Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, who gave the warning in Lagos yesterday at the launching of the

Army Day celebration, said some bad eggs existed in the army who still cherished anti-WAI activities like giving protection to economic saboteurs and miscreants in the society.

"Perpetrators of these nefarious activities are doing so at their own peril", he said, ad-

ding that "the arm of the law would heavily descend on anyone found aiding and abetting any form of criminal act."

He reminded the officers that soldiers the world over were known for their high sense of patriotism and obedience to the laws of their countries and that it was to maintain this standard that training in the army had been orientated towards shunning the get-rich-quick attitude of the Nigerian society.

"We ought to know that a citizen who loves his country will not plot its economic doom", he said.

General Babangida also emphasized discipline, especially in the army without which "all our efforts to build a prosperous nation will be in vain."

According to him, if soldiers and all Nigerians could actively propagate the virtues of War Against Indiscipline (WAI), it would be a matter of time for the concept to be elevated to the level

of a philosophy in the society.

Speaking on the welfare of soldiers, General Babangida urged them to continue to bear with government because the economy was yet to stand again on its feet.

He referred to the recent introduction of "transportless" days which keep army vehicles off the roads on Wednesdays, saying this should not be seen as a punishment but rather the restoration of an age-long army tradition.

The action, he said, was intended to cut expenditure generally and strengthen the life span of military vehicles through proper maintenance and services.

He said efforts were being made to phase out make-shift accommodation, popularly called "basha" in barracks, and have them replaced with standard accommodation.

He gave the assurance that loyalty and hard-work would be rewarded while rumour mongering would not be tolerated.

Buhari Stresses Army's Role

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text]

THE security of Nigeria will not be compromised under any circumstances including the present economic set-back, Head of State Major General Muhammadu Buhari declared in Lagos yesterday.

He told officers and men of the Nigerian Army in a message read on his behalf by the Minister of Defence, Major General Domkat Bali, to commemorate this year's Army Day at the Tafawa Balewa Square, that the Federal Military Government was committed to providing within available resources, the necessary tools required by the Armed Forces to discharge their responsibility to the nation.

"It is the desire of this administration to build and maintain a sufficiently virile and modern army capable of performing its assigned roles anytime and anywhere", the Head of State said.

Noting that the present economic situation presented an unavoidable hinderance to rapid modernization, the government, he said, appreciated the soldiers' awareness of their responsibilities.

General Buhari however raised issues with the military's training programmes, a factor that is vital to a sophisticated armed forces in view of what he saw as the increased military activities the world over.

The Head of State was apparently not impressed by what he saw of the army during its participation in two major exercises in the past 12 months.

According to him: "while standards were not outstanding, they were remarkably given the virtual lack of training that had been the trend since the end of the civil war." This situation, he said must change for the better.

He pointed out that while

Nigeria had always advocated peaceful and diplomatic channels for resolving conflicts, we could not totally ignore the possibility of our direct involvement or commitment, especially when our sovereignty and national interests were threatened.

While expressing the country's appreciation for the armed forces for their contribution in maintaining the territorial integrity of the country, he had harsh words for the "few bad eggs at our border posts who collude with smugglers to ruin the economy of this nation."

He urged all officers and soldiers to rededicate themselves to the task of building a great Nigeria by ensuring the realization of the goals of this administration. "We cannot and must not fail the nation", he said.

General Buhari expressed delight at the considerable success so far achieved on the Army's mass literacy campaign - the theme of last year's Army Day, and advised those who were yet to benefit to do so in their own interest.

On this year's theme which is "Jogging for Survival", with emphasis on fitness, the Head of State noted that while it could be pastime for those who wish to keep fit, it was mandatory for members of the armed forces.

He also emphasized the need for improved health among soldiers, a goal which, he said, was achievable by embracing family planning which is also part of the United Nations' programme for achieving "health for all by the year 2000."

Yesterday's event was attended by senior military officers including the Chief of Army Staff, Major General Ibrahim Babangida and about 500 men and officers from the five military jogging zones.

NIGERIA

COCOA DECLINE WORRIES GOVERNMENT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Jul 85 p 24

[Text]

NIGERIA'S decline in the production of cocoa and coffee for the world market, has become a source of worry to the Federal Military Government.

As such, it has mobilised the state governments, the coffee and cocoa boards for increased production of the cash crops.

This was the news which Chief W. B. Ayeni, the assistant general-manager, operations, at the Nigeria Cocoa Board, Ibadan, gave to cocoa farmers in Umuahia, at a meeting he had with them.

He revealed that the Federal Government was not happy that Nigeria dropped from the second position to the fourth in the production of cocoa world-wide.

According to the operational plans of his board, the assistant-general manager pointed out that a two-pronged approach was needed.

These he named as monetary incentives to farmers and the chemical-

subsidy scheme.

Chief Ayeni said that during the 1976/77 season, the price for a tonne of cocoa was ₦660.00, which shot-up to ₦1,500.00 during the 1984/85 season, adding that the Nigeria Cocoa Board pays the highest amount for the commodity in West Africa.

It is the hope of the board, he said, to encourage farmers into increased production, through attractive prices.

"Under the chemical subsidy scheme, the amount hitherto given per tonne for the purchase of chemical was ₦25 and, Umuahia zone, the only cocoa producing area of Imo State, received 20 per cent of the requirement.

Although this amount has been increased to ₦50 per tonne, it was discovered that not all farmers benefitted from the scheme.

As such, "Chief Ayeni continued" in the near future, the amount might be increased so that farmers could have enough money to buy chemicals for their crops."

CSO: 3400/829

30 August 1985

NIGERIA

INSECTICIDE PRODUCED FROM LOCAL MATERIALS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

A TEAM of Nigerian scientists has produced a bioinsecticide known as *Bacillus Thuringiensis* (BTI) from local materials, the team leader, Professor Nduka Okafor, has said.

Professor Okafor told the Nigerian Academy of Science that BTI was active against mosquito larvae and similium, the larvae of the carrier of river blindness.

He said that the insecticide had been successfully tested along with a similar Bioinsecticide produced by a multinational company in the rice fields of Adani in Anambra.

Professor Okafor said that the World Health Organisation (WHO) had made a grant to the team to encourage further work on the insecticide which, he said, has an advantage over chemical insecticides.

He said that although the team had concentrated on the elimina-

tion of "medically important insects", the insecticide could also be used against agricultural pests. He also said that the insecticide was relatively cheaper to produce, than its chemical equivalent.

In the same paper, Professor Okafor said that the palm wine being produced at two of Nigeria's research institutes had a defective burnt taste because the wine had to be heated at a high temperature to kill the large number of organisms in it.

He said that the taste could be improved if the organisms in the wine were separated by centrifugation and then heated separately from the supernatant.

"Because of this arrangement, the supernatant, which contains the flavour components of the wine, can be heated at a lower temperature to avoid the burnt taste and retain the nutrients" Professor Okafor said.

CSO: 3400/829

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

NEW MERCEDES BENZ LINE--LUXURIOUS Mercedes Benz buses and light commercial vehicles also of the Mercedes Benz make are now to be assembled in Nigeria. The chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anambra Motor Manufacturing Limited (ANAMCO), Mr. F.L.O. Menkiti, disclosed this in Enugu over the weekend during a ceremony marking the manufacture of the 15,000th Mercedes Benz truck by the company. He further stated that such components like fuel tanks, vehicle seats and bus bodies are now to be produced locally by the company. Mr. Menkiti said that the board and the management were very impressed by the performances of the workers since the inception of the company five years ago. He attributed the good performances of the company to the dedication and loyalty of the workers. Mr. Menkiti then announced that the management of the company has decided to give a cash award of ₦250 to the best member of staff in each department whose loyalty and dedication were exemplary. He has also mandated the management of the company to deduct ₦2,500 from his salary and use it for scholarship to two of the children of the junior workers in elementary schools and one in the secondary school. He later unveiled the 15,000th Mercedes Benz truck manufactured by the company. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Jul 85 p 2]

DUTCH TRADE INCREASE--OIL valued at ₦272 million out of total import worth ₦275 million was imported by the Netherlands from Nigeria in the first quarter of this year, trade figures released by the Embassy of the Netherlands in Lagos have shown. The figures, which were released to the News Agency of Nigeria yesterday showed that Dutch imports from Nigeria rose by 124.6 per cent when compared with the same period last year. Dutch exports to Nigeria also rose by 129.2 per cent to ₦73 million in the first quarter of this year, compared with exports worth ₦62 million for the same period last year. The figures showed that the trade surplus in favour of Nigeria stood at ₦461 million for the period. While 99 per cent of Nigeria's exports to the Netherlands was oil, imports consisted mostly of foodstuff, including dairy and fish products. Other imported items were non-edible raw materials, beverages and tobacco animal and vegetable oils and fats, chemical products, manufactured goods, machinery and transportation materials. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 p 16]

SOIL EROSION PACT SIGNED--AN agreement for the control of top soil erosion in Imo and Anambra states was signed yesterday in Lagos between the Federal Military Government and the Italian Government. The agreement will be in force

for between two and three years in the first instance. Speaking at the signing ceremony, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bukar Shaib, said that the project would be jointly financed by the federal, state and local governments. Dr. Shaib said that the project which would cover a period of 20 years, was to ensure that agricultural foodstuffs, property and villages were not washed away by torrential rains in the affected areas. He said that the financial outlay for the project was still being worked out by the government, and that the Italian Government was offering technical assistance to the government by providing experts and equipment at no cost. The Italian Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Livio Muzi-Falconi, signed on behalf of the Italian Government. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jul 85 p 1]

RICE IMPORTS ANNOUNCED--NIGERIA'S total rice imports from January 1984 to April this year was 674,755 tonnes, according to a statement issued Tuesday in Lagos by the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The statement refuted two newspaper reports which credited the Minister of Transport and Aviation with saying that 370,915 tonnes of rice valued at ₦787,591 were imported during the period. The ministry had said that federal military government entered into supply agreements with Thailand and Pakistan for the procurement and supply of 600,000 tonnes of rice valued at ₦115,499,999. It also said that it had taken over 47,756 tonnes of rice valued at ₦14,783,462.66 ordered by the defunct presidential task force. The average price of rice under the two agreements signed by the present administration was ₦188.20 per tonne, while the price under the defunct presidential task force was ₦316 per tonne. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jul 85 p 13]

SOKOTO TO SELL PARASTATALS--THE Sokoto State Government is to dispose of the only tanning company in the state--Sokotan. Government shareholding in two other companies, the Gusau Oil Mill and Sokoto Furniture Factory are also to be sold. President of Sokoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Alhaji Ali Abdullahi Aminu, disclosed this at the biennial meeting of the chamber held at the Cabinet Office on Saturday. He said the Governor, Brigadier Garba Duba, told executive members of the chamber at a meeting they had with him that unless members of the chamber could come forward to buy these interests on or before Friday, July 19, he would not hesitate to invite "outsiders" to bid for them. [Ibrahim Salihu] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jul 85 p 1]

MANDATORY PHYSICAL EXERCISE--THE Chief of Army Staff, Maj-Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, said in Owerri at the weekend that it was now mandatory for officers and men of the Nigerian Army to take part in activities that would keep them physically and mentally fit at all times. Speaking at the closing of the one-week Nigerian Army Corps of Artillery Games which began last Monday, Maj.-Gen. Babangida said that the Nigerian Army was taking appropriate steps to provide conducive environment for effective sporting activities within the limits of its resources. Maj.-Gen. Babangida said that the week-long event provided an opportunity for talented sportsmen and women to be selected. He praised the various formations that took part in the games for displaying a high standard of discipline and for their excellent performance. The Army Chief of Staff, however, urged them to work harder, adding that training and dedication were necessary for the maintenance of high standard of sports in the army. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Jul 85 p 32]

ESTABLISHMENT OF SEISMIC CENTERS--FEDERAL Government will soon establish seismological observatories in strategic locations to monitor future earth tremors in the country, the Minister of Mines, Power and Steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, has said. Alhaji Rilwanu told participants in the national seminar on earthquakes in Nigeria in Zaria on Monday that these stations would enable us to issue early warnings to the populace about any impending catastrophic earthquakes. In a keynote address, the Head of Department of Physics, Ahmadu Bello University, Professor Deborah Ajakaiye, said lack of seismological observations and absence of long established traditions of data collection were major causes of the paucity of information regarding the seismicity of the country. Earlier, the Governor of Kaduna State, Air Vice-Marshal Usman Mu'azu had said in an address read by the Commissioner for Works, Alhaji Ahmadu Bakori, that there was need for early detection of earthquakes. He urged participants at the conference to formulate guidelines for construction in earthquake prone areas and for managing earthquakes. Also in his address, the Vice-Chancellor of A.B.U., Professor Ango Abdullahi, emphasised the need for the delineation of hazardous zones to facilitate accurate seismic hazards in the country. He said there was need for seismic observatories in Nigeria to monitor the movement of crystals in the earth surface. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jul 85 p 20]

GOLD DISCOVERED IN ILESHA--FEDERAL Ministry of Mines and power has announced the discovery of 6,220kg of gold deposits in Ilesha in Oyo State. In addition, Gold Mineralisation has also been found in the northern parts of the country. Trial exploitation has begun. Large deposits of PHOSPHATE found in the northern parts of Sokoto state are to be exploited to feed the country's fertiliser industry in Kaduna. The Ministry also announced that it intended to exploit a lead-zinc deposit in Abakaliki, which is said to contain some 700,000 tonnes of metal. Exploration for tin and zinc continues in the northern states. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jul 85 p 3]

INTERSTATE BARTER TRADE INITIATED--A BARTER trade agreement between some traders in the Cross River and Bauchi states has been formalised with the first deliveries of products under the exchange agreement. The Bauchi State Commissioner for Commerce and Co-operatives, Ihaji Usman Datti Sabo, who disclosed this during a quarterly press conference on Monday, said that the barter agreement would involve the direct exchange of products produced in the two states. He said the first consignments of products comprising palm oil, plantain, coco-nuts and fish from the Cross River State had been delivered in Bauchi State. A corresponding quantity of Bauchi State local products like beans, hides and skin had also been delivered to Cross River State, he said. The commissioner added that a delegation of traders from Bauchi State is expected to leave for the Cross River State very soon, with the view of widening the scope of the barter agreement. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jul 85 p 9]

OKAFOR DETAINED AGAIN--THE former chairman of the defunct Nigerian People's Party in Imo State, Chief R. B. K. Okafor, has been detained and the offices of his Continental Lines (Africa) Limited as well as his Oguta home residence sealed off. Two vehicles which Chief Okafor drove to the Owerri High Court premises were also impounded and taken to the police state headquarters. The

Justice G. G. Ojiako Panel on the recovery of public funds and property handed the order on Chief Okafor yesterday afternoon, over the non-payment of N4,052,008.25 surcharged the Continental Lines by the Justice Nnanna Nwachukwu Commission of Inquiry into the award of contracts. The amount was contained in a government white paper on the report of the commissioner. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 p 24]

NAVAL PORT DREDGING--THE Nigerian Navy has been asked to assist in dredging the Calabar channel to make for easier navigation by large ocean going vessels. Governor Dan Archibong of the Cross River State who sought the help said if the cost of the project would be too much for the Navy to undertake, it should talk to the Federal Government to implement the scheme. Col. Archibong was speaking when Navy Captain Jubrilla Adisa Ayinla called on him in his office in Calabar. Navy Captain Ayinla is the commander of the "Flag-ship" NNS Aradu. Governor Archibong reminded the Navy of the importance it attaches to the Eastern Naval Command, adding that the navigability of the channel which feeds the headquarters of the command would prove that importance. The Navy was further asked to help return straying bouys in the channel to their rightful positions. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Jul 85 p 2]

DROP IN BELGIUM IMPORTS--NIGERIAN imports from Belgium, dropped by 26.7 per cent to N131,416,000 (BF 8,936,288,000) in 1984 from N179,204,000. (BF 12,185,843,000) recorded in 1983, according to a statement from the Belgium Embassy in Lagos. Nigeria imports mainly, foodstuffs, plastics, chemicals, machines, electrical materials and base metals. Belgium imports from Nigeria, mainly crude oil amounted to N549,433,000 (BF 37,361,418,000) in 1984. This was an improvement on the 1983 trade figure which amounted to about N446,136,000 (BF 30,332,260,000). Oil accounted for 90.05 per cent and 99.12 per cent of the total Nigerian exports to Belgium in 1983 and 1984 respectively. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Jul 85 p 1]

NEW CROP PRODUCER PRICES--NEW and enhanced producer prices of groundnut, soya beans, beniseed, sheanut and ginger have been approved by the Federal Military Government. The General Manager of the Groundnut Board, Alhaji U.B. Danfulani, announcing the new prices, said the increase had been the highest in recent years and was designed to reward producers and encourage increased production of the cash crops. The producer price for groundnut rose from 650 Naira to 750 Naira per metric tonne; soya beans from 300 Naira to 500 Naira per tonne; Benniseed retained its price at 360 Naira per tonne; sheanut from 160 Naira to 250 Naira per tonne; split ginger rose from 700 Naira to 800 Naira per tonne and ginger peeled from 850 Naira to 950 Naira per tonne. The Nigerian Groundnut Board said it expected farmers to take full advantage of the new price to increase their production and promised to purchase and promptly pay for all quantities of the commodities delivered to it directly by the farmers or licensed buying agents. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Jul 85 p 16]

ARMY ORDERS PROBE--THE Army has ordered an inquiry into circumstances surrounding the manhandling of the New Nigerian State Editor in Bauchi, Malam Waziri Garba, on June 25. Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida said on NTA current affairs programme the Platform on Tuesday evening that the commandant of the Nigerian Army in Bauchi had been instructed to furnish him with details of the incident. He declined any further comment on the issue on grounds that he did not wish to pre-empt the commandant's findings. Waziri Garba was manhandled by military personnel on the orders of the Chairman of the Special Investigation Panel, Major Dauda Nimyel while carrying out his official duties. [Olu Adebayo] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Jul 85 p 1]

LIBERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--A LIBERIAN delegation has arrived in Ibadan Oyo State to begin a nine-day study visit to the Federal Agricultural Co-ordinating Unit, the Federal Government agency responsible for supervising the activities of World Bank-assisted Agricultural Development Projects (ADPS) in the country. A statement from the unit in Ibadan yesterday said that the delegation made up of project managers of Liberia's three World Bank-assisted agricultural development projects and the deputy directors of the Centre for Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, is led by the country's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in charge of Planning and Development, Mr. James Mehn. According to the statement, the delegation will observe the working mechanisms of the Federal Agricultural Co-ordinating Unit (FACU) and its relationship with State Agricultural Development Projects (ADPS), with a view to setting up a similar agricultural co-ordinating unit in Liberia. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 p 13]

CAMEROON'S BIYA INVITES BUHARI--THE Camerounian President, Mr. Paul Biya, Monday in a special message, invited the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu-Buhari, to visit his country. The message was delivered at Dodan Barracks by the former OAU Secretary-General, Mr. William Etiki-Mboumoua. Receiving the message, Major-General Buhari said that he would communicate his decision on the invitation formally on a later date. The Head of State said that Nigeria was always ready to hold consultations with other African countries in order to harmonise views on African and other international issues. Mr. Mboumoua had earlier expressed the hope that Nigeria would continue to treat matters affecting both countries with understanding. He suggested that the two countries should go into a fishing agreement since fishermen from both countries were already fishing in each other's territorial waters. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jul 85 p 11]

CHINESE DRILL WELLS--ONE hundred and twelve boreholes have been drilled by the Chinese government in Borno State between 1977 to date under a protocol agreement with Nigeria, Governor Abubakar Waziri, has said. Receiving a Chinese delegation led by the Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources, Mr. Sun Danguang which came to inspect the borehole project, Major-General Waziri expressed the hope that the area of co-operation between the two countries would be extended to include agricultural and arid zone afforestation programme. He said the agreement would afford Nigeria to benefit from the experience of China in building earth dams which would be of immense benefit to the

rural population. He also called on China to assist in the area of small scale rural industries. Responding, Mr. Danguang said though the technical assistance being rendered was far from being enough, more areas of co-operation could be exploited especially in the promotion and development of trade relationship. The Minister advised Nigeria to pay attention in the production of cotton and maize which he said had great prospect for the country. He extended an invitation to governor Waziri to visit China at his convenient time. [Abdullahi Idris] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jul 85 p 9]

GDR CONTAINER VESSELS--AN agreement was signed in Lagos on Tuesday by an indigenous shipping company and an East German ship-building firm for the building of two container vessels. The ship building agreement, signed between Africa Ocean Lines Ltd. and Messrs Schiff commerz of the German Democratic Republic is to cost N17 million Naira. The ships are to be known as M/V "Binta Yar'Adua" and "Atinuke Abiola". Chief M.K.O. Abiola, chairman and Dr. Raymond, managing director signed on behalf of Africa Ocean Lines Ltd. while Dr. Joachio and Mr. Wolfgang Bocher signed on behalf of the East German ship builder. In a speech at the signing ceremony, Chief Abiola noted that "the purchase of the two ultra modern multipurpose container vessels was a clear manifestation of our determination to contribute to the economic survival of this nation." According to Chief Abiola, the first vessel, M/V "Binta Yar'Adua" will be delivered in November while the other was slated for delivery in March 1986. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Jul 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/833

SENEGAL

BORDER MEETING WITH GUINEA-BISSAU OFFICIALS REPORTED

AB012020 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Twelve governors from border areas in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau ended a 4-day working session this morning. The purpose of this meeting is to review the modalities concerning the movement of cattle and persons between the two countries. For a report on the major decisions made, we call on Abdou Baba in Ziguinchor.

[Daga] The main objective of this meeting is to find a remedy for all possible blockages along the border. The two delegations met for the last time this morning at the governor's palace in Ziguinchor. According to the final communique, the two sides mainly examined issues concerning trade and transhumance. Visas for movement between the two countries will no longer be necessary but identities will be checked. In the future, decency will be the major factor in the treatment of the citizens of both countries. Consultations will be held at the level of technical services in order to facilitate the movement of livestock if the necessary conditions are met. The circulation of currencies will also be made easy through exchange, while currency trafficking will be (?discouraged).

On the exploitation of land, it is recommended that the two countries' right to use the land along their border must be reviewed. Much progress was made on the topics discussed, allowing for an improvement in the situation. In fact, they did not forget to reaffirm their commitment to the ECOWAS principle of free movement of goods and persons among member states.

Governor Omar Cisse of the Kolda Region spoke for the leader of the Senegalese delegation, Souleymanou (Bobouillane). Mr Cisse, on behalf of the delegation, recalled the very cordial relations existing between the two peoples, adding that the recommendations of their grand joint commission will always remain the centerpiece of meetings between the administrative authorities of the two countries.

The excellent state of mind which prevailed during the discussions was also underlined by (Mallao Bekai Sanya), the leader of the Guinea-Bissau delegation. He also commended this kind of initiative--a sign of perfect understanding.

Finally, I inform you that the next meeting between the administrative authorities of the border regions between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau will take place in 6 months at (Gagou). In short, the Dakar-Bissau axis is in good health--in fact, in very good health.

CSO: 3400/815

SOUTH AFRICA

REELECTION OF BOSHOFF AS LEADER OF VOORTREKKERS LAMENTED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial entitled: "An Unfortunate Choice"]

[Text] The principal conclusion which can be drawn from the reelection of Prof Carel Boshoff as main leader of the Voortrekkers, by a slim majority of only 23, is that this "culture figure" of far-right politics has now brought into a fine youth movement the discord and dissension that he and his political colleagues have sown elsewhere. Obviously the Voortrekkers are practically split down the middle by the role and behavior of their main leader, who is also leader of the Afrikanervolkswag, the so-called cultural movement which transparently acts as a front for the reactionary politics of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] and the CP [Conservative Party]. The unfortunate choice of such a controversial figure does not bode anything well for the movement; rather, harmful consequences can be anticipated.

Goodness knows why Prof. Boshoff still protests that he is outside of politics. In his inaugural address at Stellenbosch he railed against "anyone who dissociates himself from the Afrikaner people and their future," with the warning: "People must not underestimate our youth and think they will easily fall prey to ill-considered systems without a single guarantee that they will work or that they are appropriate in the South African situation..."

Sowing suspicion in this way sounds just like when Prof Boshoff puts on his Sabra [South African Bureau of Racial Affairs] hat and engages in politics under another cloak, as happens in every case, but continually in the [Afrikaner-] Volkswag. Nevertheless, the fact that his reelection as Voortrekker leader was such a close call--in fact in the first round he did not obtain any absolute majority--offers a little hope that the movement will still be able to resist a far-right pirating campaign like that which Dr Treurnicht and company tried to carry out in the Transvaal NP [National Party] and Prof Boshoff and company likewise attempted with their rightist ideas in the Agrikaner Broederbond. But then there will have to be hard work to counteract and eventually eliminate the divisive and damaging influence of the Boshoff faction. If not, the Voortrekkers as a whole will also be dragged into a political course which wants to move ever more quickly backward to a past that simply cannot exist again and which offers no hope in idealistic young people in a country that they share with others.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA'S THREAT SEEN AS VIOLATING NKOMATI, HARMING NATION'S INFLUENCE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 4 Aug 85 p 19

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Botha's threat to South Africa's neighbours this week amounts to a violation of the spirit of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique and the customs union agreement with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, international analysts say.

A wide spectrum of analysts are amazed that President Botha could have made his outburst at Potchefstroom, even if he was obviously playing to a conservative white gallery.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has been forced to scurry around undoing some of the damage created by President Botha's threats which have aggravated an already disastrous international situation.

Pretoria has explained to Maputo that President Botha's statement did not mean a hardening of policy towards Mozambique.

It is understood that South Africa's representative in Maputo this week visited the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour to explain that the statement in no way implied a threat to Mozambique. The Mozambicans are reported to have accepted South Africa's explanation.

There have been fears the statement could have torpedoed the new labour agreement with Mozambique due to be signed in October. But sources in Pretoria are confident the agreement will go ahead.

President Botha's speech amounted to a threat to repatriate 1.5 million foreign black workers and to deprive neighbouring African states of South African facilities for their imports and exports as a reprisal if the Security Council continued its policy.

President Botha even threatened to withdraw economic, technical, financial, medical and agricultural co-operation if the Security Council persisted.

The next day Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, attempted to soften the statement by saying South Africa was ready to continue to extend its co-operation to its neighbours. He said President Botha had merely emphasised the the logical consequences of the Security Council action.

Dr Eric Leistner, director of the Africa Institute, said there was no doubt that any ban on the use of transport through South Africa contemplated against Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland would be a contravention of the customs union agreements with South Africa.

He said the threat to send back workers amounted to a breach of the spirit of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique signed last year.

Although the Accord was primarily a non-aggression pact, it provided for "good neighbourliness" based on the principles of "equality of rights and mutual advantage".

He said that if Mozambique supported sanctions against South Africa it too could be accused of breaching the spirit of the Accord.

Dr Sara Pienaar of the SA Institute of Foreign Affairs, agreed that in strictly legal terms, the threat to repatriate workers breached the spirit of Nkomati.

But under international law any country had the right to repatriate foreign workers if local workers were jobless, she said.

An international affairs analyst who asked not be named, said the threat would do great damage to South Africa's interests in Southern Africa and in the world at large.

President Botha may have been letting off a bit of

Steam" in a by-election phase, and the white electorate would love it.

But he warned that any kind of boycott was a "weapon of last resort". Just as the international community would have no more cards to play in South Africa if it boycotted this country, we would have no more cards to play if we cut off contact with neighbouring states.

The world would see neighbouring states as the victim of the South African bully boy. They would provide aid to replace the vacuum left by South Africa. The result would be diminished South African influence, he said.

He warned that even if South Africa never carried out its threats, neighbouring countries would begin making alternative arrangements to reduce the effect of a possible South African backlash.

Sources in Pretoria fear that South African influence in Southern Africa could be taken up by Soviet influence.

The Nkomati Accord is already on shaky ground as continued Renamo activity coupled with the recession in South Africa has meant that South African investment has not flowed into impoverished Mozambique as had been hoped.

CSO: 3400/907

SOUTH AFRICA

NAME LIST OF THOSE DETAINED, RELEASED CONTINUES

Names of 55 More Detainees

MB021054 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 2 Aug (SAPA)--Police said today 55 more people had been arrested in the 24 hours to 8 am today, under the emergency regulations, bringing to 1,384 the number of people detained under the 13-day-old emergency.

One of the detainees was released yesterday, police said, bringing to 48 the number of people released.

According to a new list released today of those people freed, four people named in yesterday's list have not been released, and have been replaced by four others, including Port Elizabeth clergyman, the Rev De Villiers Soga.

The people detained since yesterday have been named as: (The numbering follows the SAP list)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1330. Nkuhulelo Njokuana	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1331. Lukcy Ncapayi	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1332. Boyce Masona	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1333. Xola Cezuler	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1334. George Rensburg	C/M	Port Elizabeth
1335. Andy Davids	C/M	Port Elizabeth
1336. Amos Mashlago	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1337. Jerimia Mphangose	B/M	Benoni
1338. Gordon Mababela	B/M	Benoni
1339. Cornelius Nyoka	B/M	Benoni
1340. Sidney Khulu	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1341. Sikhumbusa Fuyan	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1342. Lazarus Moeketsi	B/M	Johannesburg
1343. Sipoglen Nongoso	B/M	Johannesburg
1344. Karen Cooper	W/F	Johannesburg
1345. Sidney Nyamfu	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1346. Wyseman Mpinana	B/M	Port Elizabeth

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1347. Teddy Mkhize	B/M	Johannesburg
1348. Wilfred Mnguni	B/M	Johannesburg
1349. Sello Mathibela	B/M	Johannesburg
1350. Jonas Sendamadi	B/M	Johannesburg
1351. Thomas Tshabalala	B/M	Johannesburg
1352. Serame Makoe	B/M	Johannesburg
1353. Dununu Mhlanga	B/M	Johannesburg
1354. Benjamin Motaing	B/M	Johannesburg
1355. Bethuel Phakathi	B/M	Johannesburg
1356. Michael Moahundi	B/M	Johannesburg
1357. Mzimbasi Ngxangxeni	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1358. Desmond Bata	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1359. Griffiths Ntonsie	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1360. Mawande Kotobe	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1361. Sandie Malgas	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1362. Mxolisi Mecani	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1363. Goodman Gulu	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1364. Nkulexo Mbethe	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1365. Ben Ntengwana	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1366. Tamsangua Fudwana	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1367. Lizo Mbuqe	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1368. Raymond Stamper	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1369. Gladman Ngxakwana	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1370. Thozamile Chmani	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1371. Kolekue Makinze	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1372. Bugani Adam	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1373. Mongezi Sigwinta	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1374. James Bloom	C/M	Port Elizabeth
1375. Joewel Mgcineni	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1376. Samdie Dymane	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1377. Leslie Fifane	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1378. Sangani Kona	B/M	Uitenhage
1379. Johannes Jason	C/M	Port Elizabeth
1380. Mbulelo Danster	B/M	Uitenhage
1381. Mbor Ninki	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1382. Zongezile Gadudu	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1383. Mwobiso Mthuthuzeli	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1384. Zoyisile Menlo	B/M	Port Elizabeth

The police said the following people had been released by yesterday (the names of the people who were mistakenly added to yesterday's list are indicated):

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>District</u>
1. Elias Masokoane	(45)	Krugersdorp
2. Roben Moliki	(58)	Krugersdorp
3. Stephen Menwe	(61)	Krugersdorp
4. Gugu Sosibo	(63)	Krugersdorp
5. Stephens Mopeloa	(65)	Krugersdorp
6. Edward Mblala	(204)	Cradock
7. De Villiers Soga	(243)	Port Elizabeth
8. Mvumelwana Dandala	(257)	Grahamstown
9. Zalisile Xantwana	(283)	Grahamstown
10. Ntsokalo Sandi	(284)	Grahamstown
11. Lungise Kwentele	(285)	Grahamstown
12. Mabaza Madoda	(286)	Bathurst
13. Eanest Nkwinti	(337)	Bathurst
14. Elias Nkibana	(338)	Grahamstown
15. Alfred Moleko	(490)	Vereeniging
16. Siko Dandela	(588)	Alexandria
17. Samson Xhego	(590)	Alexandria
18. Bonesile Mabhu	(589)	Alexandria
19. Tembikile Siko	(591)	Alexandria
20. Vuyisile Siko	(593)	Alexandria
21. Lorens Mkhaze	(884)	Benoni
22. Oscar Albert	(888)	Benoni
23. Andele Mbethe	(889)	Port Elizabeth
24. Petrus Motha	(1141)	Germiston
25. Manocagayzi Tabete	(1142)	Germiston
26. Similo Myagaso	(1143)	Germiston
27. Johannes Sholvo	(1144)	Germiston
28. Johannes Ncumalo	(1145)	Germiston
29. Imanuel Nxnxumalo	(1146)	Germiston
30. Muluao Mlodi	(1147)	Germiston
31. Nambasa Ndix	(1148)	Germiston
32. Josef Mdesi	(1149)	Germiston
33. Gabriel Ndhuli	(1150)	Germiston
34. Sally Mohlokwa	(1151)	Germiston
35. Samuel Mathansi	(1152)	Germiston
36. Mann Thebskvane	(1153)	Germiston
37. Wellington Wella	(1154)	Germiston
38. Mosack Mputi	(1155)	Germiston
39. Roger Bam	(1156)	Germiston
40. Patrick Tshlangvane	(1157)	Germiston
41. Petrus Williams	(1158)	Germiston
42. Zadnana Molefe	(1159)	Germiston
43. Justenus Mofokeng	(1160)	Germiston
44. Thams Maphilo	(1161)	Germiston
45. Piet Modiba	(1162)	Germiston
46. Themba Mandla	(1163)	Germiston
47. Mumtaz Moosa	(110)	Johannesburg
48. Ernest Jardine	(107)	Johannesburg

Those included yesterday but who were not released are:

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Moses Mnyoken	(207)	Springs
Kholekele Nwayi	(592)	Springs
Gift Thabete	(650)	Springs
Joseph Mgqungwana	(890)	Springs

1,428 Detained

MB051050 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1040 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 5 Aug (SAPA)--Police said today 44 more people were arrested during the weekend under the emergency regulations bringing to 1,428 the number of people detained under the 2-week-old emergency.

A total of 109 people had been released by today, not 114 as announced earlier, according to a police list released in Pretoria.

The people arrested since Friday have been named as (the numbering follows the SAP list):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1385. Richard Matigo	B/M	Uitenhage
1386. Stevenson Nxens	B/M	Uitenhage
1387. Dennis Mtloxwana	B/M	Bathurst
1388. Lulamlee Titiwee	B/M	Bathurst
1389. Elliot Malinda	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1390. Ephraem Khayaalethua	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1391. Michael Bolo	B/M	Uitenhage
1392. Mbuyisele Blom	B/M	Uitenhage
1393. Johannes Blok	B/M	Uitenhage
1394. Elias Gijana	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1395. Thembinkozo Bheki	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1396. Petros Klaas	B/M	Uitenhage
1397. Mtgungwana Vaaltuin	B/M	Uitenhage
1398. John Coko	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1399. Simon Booysen	B/M	Uitenhage
1400. Vuyisile Lama	B/M	Uitenhage
1401. Lolie Witbooi	C/M	Uitenhage
1402. Darlington Sithole	B/M	Randfontein
1403. Monti Nkinti	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1404. Piki Ngcingolo	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1405. Israel Mantanbro	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1406. Mluleki Thandani	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1407. Dan Makhas	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1408. Jackson Wikilineu	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1409. Mkuseli Jack	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1410. Elton Ntuli	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1411. Jacobus Hlele	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1412. Sibonsisile Bqezengele	B/M	Port Elizabeth

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1413. Xolani Ngezi	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1414. Sipho Nxusa	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1415. Fanni Ivy	C/M	Port Elizabeth
1416. Xola Qabaka	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1417. Raymond Nbenga	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1418. Victor Dolashe	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1419. Elliot Popo	B/M	Jansenville
1420. Lindeliwa Hempe	B/M	Jansenville
1421. Thozamele Nqgeza	B/M	Jansenville
1422. Caleb Marabe	B/M	Benoni
1423. Roland White	W/M	Albany
1424. Susan-ann Lund	W/F	Alexandria
1425. Sipoolen Nongogo	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1426. Soviet Mazibuko	B/M	Joahannesburg
1427. Andrew Nhlapo	B/M	Johannesburg
1428. Justice Mazibuko	B/M	Johannesburg
1429. Sipiwe Mabuza	B/M	Johannesburg

The police said the following detainees had been released during the weekend:

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP List of arrests)</u>	<u>District</u>
49. Mzandile Manyasie	(332)	Albany
50. Mphunzi Moni	(335)	Albany
51. Bonisile Msyamza	(336)	Albany
52. Michael Hcayia	(410)	Albany
53. Regina Nesi	(666)	Albany
54. Nomisile Bavuma	(668)	Albany
55. Eddie Menus	(480)	Bedford
56. Dean Lottering	(482)	Bedford
57. Gavin Basson	(483)	Bedford
58. Stephen Maratete	(32)	Randburg
59. Ephraim Moletsane	(33)	Randburg
60. Firaze Cassim	(121)	Johannesburg
61. Sophie Masile	(95)	Johannesburg
62. Doris Ndokimasenve	(96)	Johannesburg
63. Yousaf Areff	(97)	Johannesburg
64. Abdul Jeeva	(98)	Johannesburg
65. Christopher Mpofu	(99)	Johannesburg
66. Faizel Mayet	(100)	Johannesburg
67. Rshid Seedat	(101)	Johannesburg
68. Pranathar Naidoo	(102)	Johannesburg
69. Kim Morgan	(108)	Johannesburg
70. Hlovi Sekgothudidi	(111)	Johannesburg
71. Robert Dube	(113)	Johannesburg
72. Derrick Rakomane	(46)	Krugersdorp
73. Mpho Seboni	(47)	Krugersdorp
74. Johannes Melamu	(48)	Krugersdorp

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>District</u>
75. Ronnie Thabapelo	(49)	Krugersdorp
76. Andrew Maishaili	(50)	Krugersdorp
77. Stanley Finga	(51)	Krugersdorp
78. Vuyani Madolo	(52)	Krugersdorp
79. George Zama	(53)	Krugersdorp
80. Boitumelo Raborife	(54)	Krugersdorp
81. Bed Sole	(55)	Krugersdorp
82. Samuel Mpotwane	(56)	Krugersdorp
83. Elliot Sebika	(57)	Krugersdorp
84. Mzwala Mokooe	(59)	Krugersdorp
85. Joseph Selimela	(60)	Krugersdorp
86. John Mateane	(62)	Krugersdorp
87. Russel Nobadule	(64)	Krugersdorp
88. Pakalitha Kabi	(66)	Vereeniging
89. Livai Mbatho	(67)	Vereeniging
90. Ismet Yacquesson	(68)	Vereeniging
91. Ebrahim Nathe	(69)	Vereeniging
92. Augostinos Ramakheti	(70)	Vanderbiljpark
93. Maipato Motsapi	(71)	Vanderbiljpark
94. Maxwell Mbata	(72)	Vanderbiljpark
95. Peter Lehloo	(73)	Vereeniging
96. Molifi Nhlapo	(74)	Vanderbiljpark
97. Matime Papane	(75)	Vereeniging
98. Oupa Ramakhoase	(76)	Vereeniging
99. Paseketa Ralenala	(77)	Vanderbiljpark
100. Maleboe Matube	(78)	Vanderbiljpark
101. Thamsanqa Zando	(79)	Vereeniging
102. Nathaniel Kutoane	(80)	Vanderbiljpark
103. Samuel Moepadira	(81)	Vanderbiljpark
104. Stanley Txelentombi	(82)	Vereeniging
105. Belaminah Lentsoe	(83)	Vanderbiljpark
106. Jacob Tsoari	(87)	Vanderbiljpark
107. Ranthopeng Fannie	(88)	Vanderbiljpark
108. Tebaho Makolo	(89)	Vanderbiljpark
109. Kholekile Nyawe	(not given)	Vanderbiljpark

New Detainees; 149 Released

MB061129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 6 Aug (SAPA)--Police today named eight more people arrested under the emergency regulations, bringing to 1436 the number of people detained in the past 16 days.

A total of 255 people had been released by today, up from 109 yesterday, according to a police list released in Pretoria.

The new detainees named in the list today, arrested between 31 July and yesterday, were named as (all numbering follows SAPA's earlier lists):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1429. Mbulelo Tanster	B/M	Uitenhage
1430. Lucky Senjana	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1431. Salelo Solulo	B/M	Uitenhage
1432. Boisani Ngcwebe	B/M	Bathurst
1433. Thembi Bango	B/M	Springs
1434. Merica Kene	B/F	Benoni
1435. Sithembiso Manyati	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1436. Ashbae Mohammed	A/M	Port Elizabeth

The 146 people released are (all numbering SAPA's earlier lists):

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
110. Paul Golozana	(213)	Steytlerville
111. Harold Miggels	(215)	Steytlerville
112. Jack Snoex	(216)	Steytlerville
113. Xolile Skosana	(313)	Steytlerville
114. Damoy Vaku	(314)	Steytlerville
115. James Gilbert	(319)	Graaff-Reinet
116. James Grootboom	(419)	Jansenville
117. Langisi Maxham	(420)	Jansenville
118. Makhululi Jaftha	(435)	Graaff-Reinet
119. Jhani Masonduko	(440)	Graaff-Reinet
120. John Ngueza	(412)	Graaff-Reinet
121. Jeffrey Nkumanda	(765)	Pearston
122. Bennett Nkumanda	(766)	Pearston
123. Edward Tolla	(810)	Jansenville
124. Andile Nkumanba	(828)	Jansenville
125. Piet Madina	(1000)	Randburg
126. Rosie Ndoni	(1015)	Randburg
127. Wha Pikani	(1219)	Pearston
128. Sam Williams	(163)	Graaff-Reinet
129. Eben Hufkie	(165)	Graaff-Reinet
130. Martin McCabe	(173)	Graaff-Reinet
131. Andrew Graddwell	(175)	Graaff-Reinet
132. Jonas Kekane	(176)	Graaff-Reinet
133. Richard Lewis	(179)	Graaff-Reinet
134. Norman Nockpaal	(198)	Graaff-Reinet
135. Francis Williams	(197)	Graaff-Reinet
136. Florence Hermaans	(192)	Graaff-Reinet
137. Solomen Mdilatshu	(193)	Graaff-Reinet
138. Moses Ntsila	(194)	Graaff-Reinet
139. Seven Hendriks	(195)	Graaff-Reinet
140. Joseph Makoma	(202)	Graaff-Reinet

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
141. Veni Rooiland	(220)	Jansenville
142. Sandile Mkwane	(224)	Jansenville
143. Iris Maneli	(226)	Jansenville
144. Claudia Kulman	(227)	Jansenville
145. Julius Saikata	(228)	Jansenville
146. Biskop Valltyn		Steytlerville
147. Henry Slaudlani	(316)	Graaff-Reinet
148. Ismael Legobye	(536)	Johannesburg
149. Stemmer Letsoalo	(535)	Johannesburg
150. Vincent Gumede	(538)	Johannesburg
151. Samuel Moyedi	(539)	Johannesburg
152. Motapelo Nale	(544)	Johannesburg
153. Musilo Rampatha	(545)	Johannesburg
154. Thabo Nsundu	(546)	Johannesburg
155. Moses Tshabalala	(549)	Johannesburg
156. Tseitse Letuthe	(550)	Johannesburg
157. Mongla Mkwanzazi	(551)	Johannesburg
158. Kararo Mngomezulu		Johannesburg
159. Godfrey Madibogo	(553)	Johannesburg
160. Dingaan Khesie	(555)	Johannesburg
161. Vusi Nkosi	(704)	Johannesburg
162. William Ndluli	(370)	Benoni
163. Patrick Mashego	(371)	Benoni
164. Johannes Mdhuli	(372)	Benoni
165. Molibele Mokoena	(373)	Heidelberg
166. George Mato	(653)	Springs
167. Lwelxe Ximiya	(258)	Port Elizabeth
168. James Tamboer	(264)	Port Elizabeth
169. Vuxumzi George	(265)	Port Elizabeth
170. Wilson Jones	(657)	Springs
171. Sijalo Mashingona	(799)	Port Elizabeth
172. Mncidisi Ntsangani	(800)	Port Elizabeth
173. Wadile Mboza	(801)	Port Elizabeth
174. Thembelani Simbhayi	(807)	Port Elizabeth
175. Joseph Ngqungwana	(890)	Port Elizabeth
176. Mziwake Mokone	(59)	Krugersdorp
177. Joseph Selimala	(60)	Krugersdorp
178. Jakob Tsoari	(87)	Vanderbiljpark
179. Rantopeng Fanni	(88)	Vanderbiljpark
180. Teboho Makolo (Mchunu)	(89)	Vanderbiljpark
181. Albert Sethoga	(507)	Johannesburg
182. Moses Sedise	(508)	Johannesburg
183. Isaac Mabatha	(509)	Johannesburg
184. Chase Lekoane	(510)	Johannesburg
185. Ernest Mkwane	(511)	Johannesburg
186. Israel Monegi	(514)	Johannesburg
187. Johnny Mashawe	(516)	Johannesburg
188. Norman Mpshe	(517)	Johannesburg
189. Mpho Masekwameng	(520)	Johannesburg

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
190. Zoneke Mazibuko	(524)	Johannesburg
191. Moses Mofokeng	(528)	Johannesburg
192. Raymond Moake	(531)	Johannesburg
193. Ielen Khundu	(532)	Johannesburg
194. Peter Williams	(658)	Springs
195. Zola Xabashe	(41)	Fort Beaufort
196. Mafa Mbatsha	(42)	Fort Beaufort
197. Tozamile Shibango	(43)	Fort Beaufort
198. Richmond Dayimani	(44)	Uitenhage
199. Michael Thobeka	(148)	Uitenhage
200. Ihron Rensburg	(231)	Uitenhage
201. Aswell Belford	(232)	Port Elizabeth
202. Zaahid Narkerdien	(233)	Port Elizabeth
203. Percival Smith	(234)	Port Elizabeth
204. Donovan Madison	(235)	Port Elizabeth
205. Andre Zakay	(236)	Port Elizabeth
206. Michael Coetzee	(237)	Port Elizabeth
207. Allen Zinn	(238)	Port Elizabeth
208. Vuyani Dimile	(239)	Port Elizabeth
209. Mbuyisile Silwana	(240)	Port Elizabeth
210. Mxolisi Ndolulwana	(241)	Port Elizabeth
211. Xola Horo	(245)	Port Elizabeth
212. Phindile Maneli	(246)	Port Elizabeth
213. Mxinkulu Lamlam	(252)	Port Elizabeth
214. Zolisa Mhlahkeki	(253)	Port Elizabeth
215. Xhanti Lamini	(254)	Port Elizabeth
216. Zongelile Skisihe	(255)	Port Elizabeth
217. Layton Fibi	(259)	Port Elizabeth
218. Vuxumzi George	(265)	Port Elizabeth
219. Luvuyo Mapuma	(266)	Port Elizabeth
220. Fikike Meukeli	(269)	Port Elizabeth
221. Mzwanga Fani	(270)	Fort Beaufort
222. Zandizile Ntlantlele	(274)	Fort Beaufort
223. Lumkile Matsaga	(279)	Fort Beaufort
224. Aswell Adziaan	(287)	Grahamstown
225. Tynon Austin	(288)	Grahamstown
226. Edwin Prince	(289)	Grahamstown
227. James Bowles	(290)	Grahamstown
228. Thomas Mathebula	(302)	Port Elizabeth
229. Elvis Mkopele	(303)	Port Elizabeth
230. Camile Khothele	(304)	Port Elizabeth
231. Mzandile Dyasi	(327)	Port Elizabeth
232. Tando Mama	(328)	Port Elizabeth
234. Mpumelelo Mzizi	(330)	Port Elizabeth
235. Tutusie Morley	(331)	Port Elizabeth
236. Mati Ndzandze	(333)	Albany
237. Zimasile Gune	(350)	Alexandria
238. Watushe Johannes	(351)	Alexandria
239. Zalesile Budaza	(252)	Alexandria

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
240. Arthur Lonjeni	(354)	Grahamstown
241. Boy Vuvuta	(357)	Uitenhage
242. Vukile Makinana	(358)	Port Elizabeth
243. Justus Cakwebe	(360)	Port Elizabeth
244. Busile Toyi	(361)	Port Elizabeth
245. Samson Goboda	(362)	Port Elizabeth
246. Kile Ndwayana	(366)	Albany
247. Thembinkosi Matyamza	(409)	Albany
248. Linda Magelu	(473)	Adelaide
249. Gcobanu Zako	(478)	Bedford
250. Mxolisi Ngwalangwala	(445)	Somerset East
251. Alex Maphela	(448)	Somerset East
252. Ludwe Jafte	(455)	Somerset East
253. Alvin Nkomonde	(685)	Port Elizabeth
254. Burnett Meyer	(1033)	Port Elizabeth
255. Thembekile Tafane	(number unclear)	Port Elizabeth

Police Say One-Third of Detainees Released

MB071240 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1239 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 7 Aug (SAPA)--More than one third of the people arrested under the emergency measures introduced 18 days ago have been released.

A police spokesman said the total number of people who had been released was 597. A further 30 had, however, been arrested since yesterday morning.

The names of those arrested since yesterday that have been released by the police are as follows (numbering follows SAPA's earlier lists):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1437. Owen Lumbe	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1438. Yonsimia Sokhamilie	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1439. Amde Mlekhl	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1440. Jomnu Mele	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1441. Gideon Mardea	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1442. Khanaletu Mnene	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1443. Zolele Monani	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1444. Pagina Besman	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1445. Schanpak Mapuduka	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1446. Longile Nondlanwa	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1447. Vuyesile Mantile	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1448. Poke Duanton	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1449. Vuyesile Tikki	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1450. Aubrey Nxumalo	B/M	Benoni
1451. Johannes Nakago	B/M	Roodepoort
1452. Denis Legethi	B/M	Roodepoort

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1453.	Obed Magiane	B/M	Johannesburg
1454.	Isak Mqi	B/M	Johannesburg
1455.	Charles Bosuse	B/M	Johannesburg
1456.	Andrew Mamarigene	B/M	Johannesburg
1457.	Peter Tlakane	B/M	Johannesburg
1458.	Ernst Maziku	B/M	Johannesburg
1459.	Reuben Mogorozi	B/M	Johannesburg
1460.	Phillip Molepetsi	B/M	Johannesburg
1461.	Sidney Kooku	B/M	Johannesburg
1462.	Gift Leaskatsi	B/M	Johannesburg
1463.	Rebeca Momaxghla	B/F	Johannesburg
1464.	Seslu Batsheki	B/M	Johannesburg
1465.	Samuel Majola	B/M	Port Elizabeth

The names of the people who have been released from custody since yesterday are as follows (numbering follows SAPA's earlier lists):

	<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
256.	Samson Mtombeni	(134)	Springs
257.	Solomon Madikgetua	(135)	Springs
258.	Difa Thulane	(136)	Springs
259.	Sipo Shabalala	(137)	Springs
260.	Marcus Simetsi	(138)	Springs
261.	Mandla Nkombeni	(139)	Springs
262.	Stanley Mihla	(16)	Springs
263.	William Khumalo	(14)	Springs
264.	Johannes Mahlangu	(15)	Springs
265.	Frederick Sqe	(17)	Springs
266.	Benny Matsi	(18)	Springs
267.	Johannes Dladla	(12)	Springs
268.	Lloyd Masina	(10)	Springs
269.	Timothy Nhlapo	(13)	Springs
270.	Simson Buthelezi	(11)	Springs
271.	Andries Tsnezi	(9)	Springs
272.	Botane Mniso	(3)	Springs
[No 273 as received]			
274.	Louis Sebia	(2)	Springs
275.	Davia Skonde	(1)	Springs
276.	David Molawa	(5)	Springs
277.	Sipho Simetane	(6)	Springs
278.	Mtosi Dzianqwa	(7)	Springs
279.	Godfrey Skosana	(8)	Springs
280.	Renier Mkhliphj	(144)	Springs
281.	Stinki Pooie	(145)	Springs
282.	Petrus Kamunis	(146)	Springs
283.	July Ngenya	(147)	Springs
284.	Edward Manxem	(386)	Johannesburg
285.	April Setseo	(389)	Johannesburg

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
286. Dora Molefe	(392)	Johannesburg
287. Joseph Hnatshway	(393)	Johannesburg
288. William Xaba	(394)	Benoni
289. Adam Morapedi	(395)	Benoni
290. Elsie Shabalala	(396)	Benoni
291. Sarah Nkosi	(397)	Benoni
292. Monica Molefe	(398)	Benoni
293. Lucy Tsobala	(399)	Benoni
294. Josias Mookazi	(161)	Kempton Park
295. Jenny Meteketsa	(400)	Benoni
296. Mavis Mofokeng	(401)	Benoni
297. Alfred Sebonyani	(402)	Benoni
298. Bokok Mohalany	(403)	Benoni
299. Sonnyboy Huma	(404)	Benoni
[numbering as received]		
290. Shaun Roach	(407)	Heidelberg
291. Mthengeni Sibiya	(160)	Kempton Park
292. Mzagaiza Langa	(159)	Kempton Park
293. Beki Madonsa	(162)	Kempton Park
294. Siliias Thabe	(296)	Springs
295. Solomon Khumalo	(297)	Springs
296. Beauty Tsabalala	(408)	Heidelberg
297. Molbeli Mokoena	(907)	Heidelberg
298. Veli Shabalala	(916)	Brakpan
299. Ben Shabalala	(935)	Brakpan
300. Abram Wtukula	(925)	Brakpan
301. Cederic Magase	(924)	Brakpan
302. Johannes Mashele	(934)	Brakpan
303. John Dlamini	(933)	Brakpan
304. Alias Nkosi	(932)	Brakpan
305. Michael Mahlele	(931)	Brakpan
306. Simon Mahlango	(930)	Brakpan
307. Lucky Shawe	(929)	Brakpan
308. Rainos Motseleng	(928)	Brakpan
309. Philip Mofokeng	(923)	Brakpan
310. Hamilton Mohluli	(921)	Brakpan
315. Simon Twala	(920)	Brakpan
316. Albert Mabuza	(919)	Brakpan
317. Norman Ngcobo	(918)	Brakpan
318. Joseph Moreng	(917)	Brakpan
319. Solomon Shele	(914)	Brakpan
320. Sipo Motowlong	(915)	Brakpan
321. Lucky Sebeko	(913)	Brakpan
322. Apostel Sebeko	(912)	Brakpan
323. Johannes Ditshengo	(911)	Brakpan
324. Moses Shabango	(910)	Brakpan
325. Jeremiah Mashiane	(909)	Brakpan
326. Petrus Shluasje	(908)	Brakpan
327. John Sebeko	(936)	Brakpan

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
328. Bethuel Motloun	(926)	Brakpan
329. Ephraim Makania	(937)	Brakpan
330. Jane Vilakadi	(939)	Brakpan
331. Maria Vilakati	(941)	Brakpan
332. Phuleng Letsweng	(942)	Brakpan
333. Innes Matakakala	(943)	Brakpan
334. Mapule Siulosana	(940)	Brakpan
335. Sindi Mashishini	(487)	Springs
336. Vincent Mandla	(906)	Benoni
337. Zondi Semantle	(904)	Benoni
338. Jahna Semantle	(903)	Benoni
339. Mike Zwane	(922)	Brakpan
340. Philemon Ntamide	(157)	Kempton Park
341. Stanley Tshabalala	(156)	Kempton Park
342. Joseph Tlhwaale	(155)	Kempton Park
343. Gregory Thulane	(154)	Kempton Park
344. Mxolisi Godana	(150)	Springs
345. Xolani James	(153)	Kempton Park
346. Johannes Motlana	(151)	Kempton Park
347. Lazarus Mauwela	(152)	Kempton Park
348. Nkula Twala	(158)	Kempton Park
348. Jan Tsotetsi	(645)	Heidelberg
349. Johannes Mabela	(646)	Heidelberg
350. George Sikonde	(647)	Heidelberg
351. Hendri Lerotha	(644)	Heidelberg
352. Tapela Lethopo	(643)	Heidelberg
353. Ben Simelane	(294)	Kempton Park
354. Moses Mnyoten	(207)	Springs
355. Mandla Moboza	(149)	Springs
356. Edgar Ngmallo	(648)	Springs
357. Johnny Phira	(649)	Springs
357. Gift Thabete	(650)	Springs
358. Abieson Phasha	(651)	Springs
359. Daniel Makuba	(652)	Springs
360. Timothy Mpangwe	(654)	Springs
361. Mzwaki Busi	(782)	Dunottar
362. Zingisa Lethotholi	(785)	Springs
363. Mphule Swflankono	(944)	Springs
364. Walter Mohwilj	(786)	Springs
365. Arnold Nhlapo	(787)	Springs
366. Jeffrey Mafusa	(788)	Springs
367. Vuyo Mhlalo	(789)	Springs
368. Lucas Kumalo	(790)	Springs
369. Lucky Mhlengetawa	(791)	Springs
370. Petrus Handie	(792)	Springs
371. Siewen Mathubula	(793)	Springs
372. Robin Zulu	(794)	Springs
373. Themba Myshali	(795)	Springs
374. Sheparda Masinga	(767)	Springs
375. Comfort Boyala	(768)	Springs

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
376. Alfred Mokwena	(769)	Springs
377. Elliot Ngede	(770)	Springs
378. Abel Pitski	(773)	Springs
379. Selhaba Bulane	(774)	Springs
380. Enoch Makhalemele	(775)	Springs
381. Elliot Phahlane	(776)	Springs
382. Gupa Mofokent	(945)	Benoni
383. Eric Mashaba	(946)	Benoni
384. Simon Motswenang	(947)	Benoni
385. Lennox Molefe	(948)	Benoni
386. Sipho Thabalala	(949)	Benoni
387. Johannes Senokwena	(950)	Benoni
388. Sipho Mathebula	(655)	Springs
389. Joseph Maredi	(778)	Benoni
390. Steven Mashel	(779)	Benoni
391. Lazarus Magasmo	(780)	Benoni
392. Walter Mthimulu	(781)	Benoni
393. Moses Magenezulu	(815)	Springs
394. Solly Qwabe	(816)	Springs
395. Elliot Mzala	(811)	Benoni
396. Alfred Maseko	(885)	Benoni
397. Jorg Albert	(888)	Benoni
398. Paul Hlatswayo	(886)	Benoni
399. Wilfred Nindi	(893)	Nigel
400. Sonny Serame	(1265)	Benoni
401. Mokade Jonas	(637)	Kempton Park
402. Thomas Nxumalo	(639)	Kempton Park
403. John Lehadl	(638)	Kempton Park
404. Mkabane Mbufi	(640)	Kempton Park
405. Moses Nkabinde	(636)	Kempton Park
406. Sipho Silendi	(641)	Kempton Park
407. Lengwale Vusi	(642)	Kempton Park
408. Cornelius Nyoko	(no number)	(no district given)
409. Gordon Marasela	(no number)	(no district given)
410. Zalle Witimos	(689)	Port Elizabeth
411. Pavi Elias	(690)	Port Elizabeth
412. Simana Cobikemee	(691)	Port Elizabeth
413. Aaron Sithole	(692)	Port Elizabeth
414. Joseph Bongazi	(693)	Port Elizabeth
415. Luthani Cokomo	(583)	Uitenhage
416. Aaron Mwanambi	(584)	Uitenhage
417. Brain Dlala	(585)	Uitenhage
418. Bobby Egolela	(587)	Bathurst
419. Mzimazi Kepese	(594)	Port Elizabeth
420. Simpiwe Ngcuikwa	(595)	Port Elizabeth
421. Welcome Fute	(586)	Port Elizabeth
422. Raymond Mandile	(597)	Port Elizabeth
423. Erneyom	(600)	Port Elizabeth
426. Eric Jinikwee	(601)	Port Elizabeth
427. Vuyisile Mwenzembe	(602)	Port Elizabeth

<u>Name</u>	<u>(No on SAP list)</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
428. Mbwiselo Made	(603)	Port Elizabeth
429. Benjamin Guna	(607)	Port Elizabeth
430. Mzikajise Nkonjane	(608)	Port Elizabeth
431. Kondile Mngani	(609)	Port Elizabeth
432. Patrick Williams	(610)	Port Elizabeth
433. Zebenzile Zarutu	(611)	Port Elizabeth
434. Sidney Sinjala	(612)	Port Elizabeth
435. [no name given]		
446. Jim Tyatya	(688)	Port Elizabeth
447. Buseli Toyi	(369)	Port Elizabeth
448. Mikel Matsi	(446)	Somerset East
449. William Zengata	(493)	Port Elizabeth
450. Mcibizi Mtchelwa	(494)	Port Elizabeth
451. Stanley Meintjies	(556)	Port Elizabeth
452. Mbelelo Sibulo	(557)	Port Elizabeth
453. Erick Tshanana	(558)	Port Elizabeth
454. Lungile Deli	(559)	Port Elizabeth
455. Sipho Naboyi	(560)	Port Elizabeth
456. Eric Manganua	(561)	Port Elizabeth
457. Gladman Gqokolo	(562)	Port Elizabeth
458. Ernest Mavana	(563)	Port Elizabeth
459. Gladman Nqlelwane	(564)	Port Elizabeth
460. Wilson Tshabalala	(566)	Port Elizabeth
461. Vuvisile Jokane	(567)	Port Elizabeth
462. Mnsedisi Magopheni	(571)	Alexandria
463. Willem Maghodeni	(572)	Alexandria
464. Willem Tini	(573)	Uitenhage
465. Monyes Nobanaduka	(574)	Uitenhage
465. Mzukisi Dicto	(575)	Uitenhage
466. Elvis Johnson	(578)	Uitenhage
467. George Lucas	(579)	Uitenhage
468. Biwandiel Thabe	(580)	Uitenhage
469. Kude Xidepaga	(581)	Uitenhage
470. Thozamile Mjau	(582)	Uitenhage
471. Sina Hendricks	(414)	Jansenville
472. Phillip Desha	(421)	Jansenville
473. Cathine Luthuli	(425)	Jansenville
474. Tom Yawtola	(427)	Jansenville
475. John Alkeseter	(428)	Jansenville
476. Stanley Mayzhat	(430)	Jansenville
477. Vluxini Nkomlo	(625)	Jansenville
478. Abraham Flemmers	(629)	Jansenville
479. Tyindi Matsolo	(984)	Graaf-Reinet

8 August List of Detainees

JPRS-SSA-85-078
30 August 1985

MB081550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1547 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 8 Aug (SAPA)--The total number of people arrested since the announcement of the state of emergency 19 days ago has now reached 1,481.

Of these 616 have been released leaving 865 people still in custody.

Police released the following names of people who have been arrested in the past 24 hours. (The numbering follows SAPA's previous lists)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1466. Obed Mosiane	B/M	Johannesburg
1467. Isaac Melk	B/M	Johannesburg
1468. Charles Busye	B/M	Johannesburg
1469. Andrew Marmaringe	B/M	Johannesburg
1470. Peter Thlakanye	B/M	Johannesburg
1471. Ernest Mazuku	B/M	Johannesburg
1472. Ruben Mogorozi	B/M	Johannesburg
1473. Phillip Molebatsi	B/M	Johannesburg
1474. Lesley Batshegi	B/M	Johannesburg
1475. Sidney Kogoli	B/M	Johannesburg
1476. Gift Seakatsi	B/M	Johannesburg
1477. Rebecca Monnakgotla	B/F	Johannesburg
1478. Yusuf Dadoo	A/M	Roodepoort
1479. Yusuf Ismail	A/M	Roodepoort
1480. Patrick Ntshingila	B/M	Randfontein
1481. George Tomapo	B/M	Randfontein
1482. Frank Seepole	B/M	Randfontein
1483. Elias Ndhlovu	B/M	Randfontein
1484. Alpheus Modiku	B/M	Randfontein
1485. Zamine Bob	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1486. Alton Magwana	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1487. Xolile Xenga	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1488. Richard Zamkaka	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1489. Thembisile Sandle	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1490. Hillip Ndlane	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1491. Bonelwa Gola	B/F	Uitenhage
1492. Sipho Mackwana	B/M	Uitenhage
1493. Simon Slatsha	B/M	Uitenhage
1494. Derek Solomon	B/M	Uitenhage
1495. Nenlix Leonard	C/M	Uitenhage
1496. Ben Zoelli	B/M	Brakpan
1497. Obed Komalo	B/M	Brakpan
1498. Bonimax Mantso	B/M	Brakpan
1499. Kristoffel Nzimade	B/M	Brakpan

The police have released the following names of people who have been freed from custody during the past 24 hours. (Numbering follows SAPA's previous lists.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
480. Glen Simelane	(391)	Benoni
481. John Mabena	(814)	Springs
482. Maria Xaba	(833)	Heidelberg
483. Tiny Mokwenya	(996)	Benoni
484. Oscar Xaba	(997)	Nigel
485. Moses Mokoena	(1077)	Springs
486. Pauline Nkabinde	(1078)	Springs
487. Michael Sibeko	(1079)	Springs
489. Simon Motha	(1080)	Springs
490. Godfrey Nkosi	(1081)	Springs
491. John Twala	(1082)	Springs
492. Elias Masanabo	(1083)	Springs
493. Maxwell Dlamini	(1204)	Benoni
494. Stephen Khumalo	(1207)	Benoni
495. Petros Inama	(1206)	Benoni
496. Joseph Mofokeng	(1205)	Benoni
497. Albert Guqustie	(817)	Kempton Park
498. Solly Phakoe	(84)	v/d Bijlpark
499. Abraham Mbongo	(85)	v/d Bijlpark
500. Vincent Khumalo	(86)	v/d Bijlpark
501. Painke Ngubo	(1296)	Graaff-Reinet
502. Sam Mayo	(695)	Graaff-Reinet
503. Richard Varnicker	(762)	Graaff-Reinet
504. Tembene Bete	(292)	Alexandria
505. Enoch Bete	(293)	Alexandria
506. Thandiswe Kimberley	(500)	Alexandria
507. Brice Sizani	(501)	Alexandria
508. Pete Marmans	(502)	Alexandria
509. Maratjie Gotyana	(503)	Alexandria
510. Given Syweva	(504)	Alexandria
511. Boye Stepane	(505)	Alexandria
512. Benneth Salman	(375)	Johannesburg
513. Bonganie Sice	(376)	Johannesburg
514. Livingstone Maseko	(377)	Johannesburg
515. Archibold Mponso	(378)	Johannesburg
516. Cassil Vilikazi	(379)	Johannesburg
517. Moses Maseko	(380)	Johannesburg
518. Solomon Salman	(381)	Johannesburg
519. Wilson Sonkezwa	(382)	Johannesburg
521. Walter Sonkezwa	(383)	Johannesburg
522. Michael Ngomane	(384)	Johannesburg
523. FK Ntshilingilane	(385)	Johannesburg
524. D Motau	(not given)	(not given)
525. BL Nkonza	(not given)	(not given)

<u>Name</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
526. Godfrey Mokomo	(834)	Johannesburg
527. Gerald Duma	(877)	Johannesburg
528. Moses Tembe	(879)	Johannesburg
529. Noman Nkalip	(114)	Bathurst
530. Thandiwe Ntantiso	(115)	Bathurst
531. June Hoemans	(230)	Port Elizabeth
532. Tandiso Macquinco	(249)	Port Elizabeth
533. Nocawa Nondumo	(251)	Port Elizabeth
534. Sicelo Lutywantsi	(268)	Port Elizabeth
536. Tembani Nkhance	(270)	Port Elizabeth
537. Kukixe Nkindi	(291)	Port Elizabeth
538. M Kumanda	(326)	Port Elizabeth
539. Thandiswe Presente	(334)	Port Elizabeth
540. Nontutuazane Dabula	(353)	Alexandria
541. Phillip Sibantu	(363)	Port Elizabeth
542. Themsi Ndwanyana	(364)	Albany
543. Nomwibise Dike	(365)	Bathurst
544. Edward Mealo	(457)	Cradock
545. Cecil Sohl	(458)	Cradock
546. Sebastian Read	(459)	Cradock
547. John Valentine	(481)	Bedford
548. Msinelele Ginashu	(569)	Alexandria
549. Lungile Xlaas	(570)	Alexandria
551. Dolithandi Krisjan	(604)	Port Elizabeth
[numbers as received]		
552. Nolubaralo Putuma	(605)	Port Elizabeth
553. Phakana Gcaza	(606)	Port Elizabeth
554. Mabalelo Mayi	(619)	Port Elizabeth
555. Bolilo Doyile	(620)	Port Elizabeth
556. Bosilile Busakwe	(622)	Port Elizabeth
557. Mawisa Saya	(623)	Port Elizabeth
558. Mthethe Nkozwana	(624)	Jansenville
559. Colleen Maganda	(656)	Springs
560. Max Mabope	(659)	Springs
561. Mpesi Rala	(660)	Springs
562. Mbulelo Bolati	(661)	Springs
563. Ulivani Nkomla	(662)	Springs
564. Bodile Faku	(663)	Springs
566. [numbers as received]		
Joseph Manomana	(664)	Benoni
567. Momgoba Kula	(667)	Albany
568. Nonamdele Nbongo	(669)	Albany
569. Sana Kampher	(671)	Cradock
570. Michael Makasi	(678)	Bathurst
571. Koleka Hoji	(680)	Bathurst
572. Zelani Jack	(681)	Bathurst
573. Nomazi Mbundweni	(682)	Bathurst
574. Mannie Jose	(683)	Port Elizabeth
575. Mbuze Raymond	(684)	Port Elizabeth

<u>Name</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
576. Alvyn Nkomonde	(685)	Port Elizabeth
577. Michael Bombuza	(686)	Port Elizabeth
578. Jonkile Mzomba	(694)	Port Elizabeth
579. Zwandile Cubas	(706)	Uitenhage
581. [numbers as received] Siphiwo Spires	(707)	Uitenhage
582. Basie Majola	(708)	Uitenhage
583. Welcome Mkholeani	(709)	Port Elizabeth
584. Livingstone Mbanga	(710)	Port Elizabeth
585. Kirnick Deji	(711)	Port Elizabeth
586. Temba Bethe	(712)	Alexandria
587. Victor Sizani	(713)	Alexandria
588. Lindelwa Sizani	(714)	Alexandria
589. Mthuthu Sokanye	(715)	Alexandria
590. Siza Gotuana	(716)	Alexandria
591. Mtete Majinge	(717)	Alexandria
592. Zamide Ntonzini	(718)	Alexandria
593. Lungile Mlomba	(719)	Alexandria
594. Wellington Dgarala	(720)	Uitenhage
596. [numbers as received] Jobile Thomas	(721)	Uitenhage
597. Basie Njike	(722)	Uitenhage
598. Freddie Zonke	(723)	Uitenhage
599. Clifford Williams	(724)	Uitenhage
600. Clifford Williams	(724)	Uitenhage
601. Abraham Williams	(725)	Uitenhage
602. George van Loggenberg	(726)	Uitenhage
603. Johannes Jonas	(727)	Uitenhage
604. Leslie Mahluba	(728)	Uitenhage
605. Msibekezi Djongman	(729)	Uitenhage
606. Mickey Mulwana	(730)	Uitenhage
607. Zona Mzizi	(734)	Uitenhage
608. Koko Jack	(735)	Uitenhage
609. Motsi Bluw	(736)	Uitenhage
610. Thame Kulati	(737)	Uitenhage
611. Nico Makae	(738)	Uitenhage
612. Headman Jacobs	(739)	Uitenhage
613. Tunda Ravazoka	(740)	Uitenhage
614. Michael Nakayo	(741)	Uitenhage
615. Bruce Kopsani	(742)	Uitenhage
616. Zandisile Kwezi	(743)	Uitenhage
617. Edward Jonas	(744)	Uitenhage
618. Gladwell Sidlamini	(745)	Uitenhage
619. Jeffrey Blouw	(746)	Uitenhage
620. Mcwandile Sangwis	(747)	Uitenhage
621. Siano Lubambo	(748)	Uitenhage
622. Thozamile Makhuleni	(749)	Uitenhage
623. Nkolo Mlomisa	(750)	Uitenhage
624. Enoch Thomas	(751)	Uitenhage

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<u>Name</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
625. Gladstone Ntshenae	(752)	Uitenhage
626. Willile Maggels	(753)	Uitenhage
627. Lonwabo Lophonwana	(754)	Uitenhage
628. Makhua Mabata	(755)	Uitenhage
629. Sinphile Lolwane	(758)	Uitenhage
630. Welcome Mboja	(759)	Uitenhage
631. Samuel Jonas	(760)	Uitenhage
632. Miete Mbonella	(761)	Uitenhage
633. Jimmy Soya	(798)	Port Elizabeth
634. Thozamile Gongabe	(902)	Alexandria
635. Mbulelo Madaji	(954)	Bedford
636. Nomvula Fusani	(1288)	Port Elizabeth
637. Thembe September	(1289)	Port Elizabeth
638. Benjamin Nxele	(1308)	Port Elizabeth
639. Clive Abrahams	(1029)	Port Elizabeth
640. Richard Souls	(1030)	Port Elizabeth
[numbers as received]		
631. Aznot Rousseau	(1031)	Port Elizabeth
631. Don Minnaars	(1032)	Port Elizabeth
632. Michael Davis	(1034)	Port Elizabeth
633. Godfrey Kapel	(1035)	Port Elizabeth
634. Arthur Meyer	(1036)	Port Elizabeth
635. Eugene Smith	(1037)	Port Elizabeth
636. Bezel Coetzee	(1038)	Port Elizabeth
637. Gilbert Prince	(1039)	Port Elizabeth

94 Released Since 8 August

MB091852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1843 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 9 Aug (SAPA)--The police today released the names of 94 people released since yesterday.

The names are (the numbering follows SAPA's earlier lists):

638. Stephen Moratele	(32)	Randburg
639. Ephraim Moletsane	(33)	Randburg
640. Firoze Cassim	(121)	Johannesburg
641. Albert Sephoga	(507)	Johannesburg
642. Moses Sedise	(508)	Johannesburg
643. Isaac Mabatha	(509)	Johannesburg
644. Chase Lekoane	(510)	Johannesburg
645. Ernest Mkwane	(511)	Johannesburg
646. Israel Monegi	(514)	Johannesburg
647. Johnny Mashiane	(516)	Johannesburg
648. Normen Mpshe	(517)	Johannesburg
649. Mpho Masekwange	(520)	Johannesburg
650. Motadele Nale	(544)	Johannesburg
651. Zoneke Mazibuko	(524)	Johannesburg

<u>Name</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
652. Moses Mofokeng	(528)	Johannesburg
653. Raymond Maake	(531)	Johannesburg
654. Ieley Khundu	(532)	Johannesburg
655. Ismael Legobue	(536)	Johannesburg
656. Stemmer Letsoalo	(535)	Johannesburg
657. Vincent Gumede	(538)	Johannesburg
658. Samuel Moyedi	(539)	Johannesburg
659. Musilo Rampatla	(545)	Johannesburg
660. Thabo Msundu	(546)	Johannesburg
661. Moses Tshabalala	(549)	Johannesburg
662. Tsietse Lethuthu	(550)	Johannesburg
663. Mongla Mkwanazi	(551)	Johannesburg
664. Karabo Mngomezulu	(552)	Johannesburg
665. Sheila Drew	(952)	Johannesburg
666. Godfrey Madibigo	(553)	Johannesburg
667. Dingaan Khesi	(555)	Johannesburg
668. Vusi Nkosi	(704)	Johannesburg
669. Ian Moll	(951)	Johannesburg
670. Francis Douglas	(1027)	Port Elizabeth
671. Delfin Rensburg	(1028)	Port Elizabeth
672. Mziwanabantu Jantjies	(818)	Uitenhage
673. Thandukulo Kole	(822)	Uitenhage
674. Vuya Limba	(841)	Port Elizabeth
675. Iyandu Mau	(842)	Port Elizabeth
676. Christopher Mtanese	(843)	Port Elizabeth
677. Goodman Mvandaba	(845)	Port Elizabeth
678. Mzwaki Zeti	(846)	Port Elizabeth
679. Wentzel Thisa	(847)	Bathurst
680. Joseph Mvalawendu	(858)	Uitenhage
681. Thamsanqa Dyakala	(848)	Port Elizabeth
682. Zosile Gqibana	(849)	Port Elizabeth
683. Sidney Mvunge	(851)	Port Elizabeth
684. Siphiwo Mahlolo	(852)	Port Elizabeth
685. Sipho Tsawe	(853)	Port Elizabeth
686. Freddie Williams	(854)	Port Elizabeth
687. Welile Ngcelwane	(855)	Port Elizabeth
688. Mxolisi Keleni	(856)	Uitenhage
689. Nqolawana Tishali	(857)	Uitenhage
690. Tembisele Memani	(859)	Uitenhage
691. Pikaneni Ngeneni	(860)	Uitenhage
692. Freedman Magaza	(862)	Uitenhage
693. Kitwell Jendu	(863)	Uitenhage
694. Nazwe Yena	(868)	Uitenhage
695. Mongesi Mtayanto	(864)	Uitenhage
696. Xhanti Madlau	(865)	Uitenhage
697. Zulukile Rala	(866)	Uitenhage
698. Edward Lloyd	(867)	Uitenhage
699. Jan Damons	(869)	Uitenhage
700. Jake Gana	(870)	Uitenhage

<u>Name</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
701. Painke Ngebo	(1296)	Graaff-Reinet
702. Sam Majo	(695)	Graaff-Reinet
703. Richard Yarnicker	(762)	Graaff-Reinet
704. Manangiso Doro	(831)	Jansenville
705. Vuyile Bokwe	(832)	Jansenville
706. Toyn Zahela	(1003)	Randburg
707. Zwelenezine Danster	(1004)	Randburg
708. Sugile Jonas	(1005)	Randburg
709. S Langa	(unreadable)	
710. M Mako	(unreadable)	
711. S Mkhanza	(unreadable)	
712. P Mkani	(unreadable)	
713. Gilbert Kotswana	(1084)	Johannesburg
714. Winston Ntu	(1085)	Johannesburg
715. Oupa Ndlovu	(1086)	Johannesburg
716. Andele Mbete	(889)	Port Elizabeth
717. Mzwandile Sali	(871)	Uitenhage
718. Joseph Maqeeto	(872)	Uitenhage
719. Regina Xinwa	(873)	Uitenhage
720. Dan Matewis	(874)	Uitenhage
721. Fesizele Mzizi	(875)	Uitenhage
722. Ben Poivit	(956)	Cradock
723. Herrit Poivit	(957)	Cradock
724. Dumisane Sibayi	(802)	Port Elizabeth
725. Mceba Magadu	(803)	Port Elizabeth
726. Mnonwabise Tywgekadi	(804)	Port Elizabeth
727. Buyani Mafani	(805)	Port Elizabeth
728. Mguyiseno Mcetywa	(806)	Port Elizabeth
729. Eliva Jokazi	(359)	Port Elizabeth
730. Zolile Peter	(492)	Port Elizabeth
731. Mnikelo Gamba	(901)	Alexandria

10 August List of Detainees

MB110634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 10 Aug (SAPA)--A total of 106 more people have been arrested in the past few days under the emergency regulations, bringing to more than 1,600 the number of people detained under the emergency in the past 3 weeks, according to a police list released in Pretoria today.

According to a police report earlier, the total of arrests has reached 1,605, although SAPA, using the police list, has calculated that the figure has reached 1,609. (Twelve names, numbers 1466-1477, were mistakenly repeated on the 8 August list sent out by SAPA).

The people named on the latest list are (the numbering follows SAPA's previous list, excluding the 12 names which were erringly repeated):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1504. Mhophe Nogcazi	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1505. Veleboyi Matthews	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1506. Sonwabo Nangu	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1507. Olivia Forsyth	W/F	Alexandria
1508. Moses Magsabi	B/M	Uitenhage
1509. Monde Felentein	B/M	Uitenhage
1510. Mongameli Falentein	B/M	Uitenhage
1511. Fikile Matola	B/M	Uitenhage
1512. Stoffel May	B/M	Uitenhage
1513. Samekile Fondini	B/M	Bathurst
1514. Lindile Qwela	B/M	Bathurst
1515. Qolisile Fondini	B/M	Bathurst
1516. Phumzile Ntluka	B/M	Bathurst
1517. Andrew Michaels	C/M	Graaff-Reinet
1518. Patrick Silvano	C/M	Graaff-Reinet
1519. Agnes Jafta	C/F	Graaff-Reinet
1520. Richard Smith	C/M	Graaff-Reinet
1521. Johnny Hendricks	C/M	Graaff-Reinet
1522. Noel Adams	C/M	Graaff-Reinet
1523. Shireen Mdeley	C/F	Graaff-Reinet
1524. Caradhina Cepeta	B/F	Benoni
1525. Joseph Makge	B/M	Benoni
1526. Nehemia Masibuka	B/M	Benoni
1527. Andrew Makone	B/M	Springs
1528. Mathanzima Morule	B/M	Springs
1529. Richard Nkosi	B/M	Germiston
1530. Daniel Du Plessis	C/M	Johannesburg
1531. Alfred Monyane	B/M	Johannesburg
1532. Machel Molefe	B/M	Johannesburg
1533. Ruben Phansha	B/M	Johannesburg
1534. Joseph Mkwena	B/M	Johannesburg
1535. Norman Masipa	B/M	Johannesburg
1536. Alan Mokhine	B/F	Johannesburg
1537. Joseph Sekgwase	B/M	Johannesburg
1538. Patrick Hlalete	B/M	Johannesburg
1539. Thomas Phalama	B/M	Johannesburg
1540. Joseph Moseki	B/M	Johannesburg
1541. Solomon Mangope	B/M	Johannesburg
1542. Abram Molemane	B/M	Johannesburg
1543. Edwin Maitse	B/M	Johannesburg
1544. Gladwin Komane	B/M	Johannesburg
1545. Sagareus Moitzobane	B/M	Johannesburg
1546. Benedict Makhaghone	B/M	Johannesburg
1547. Lucas Mbene	B/M	Johannesburg
1548. Jacob Motlhajoa	B/M	Johannesburg
1549. Raymond Monotle	B/M	Johannesburg

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1550. Caiphus Mokgosi	B/M	Johannesburg
1551. Nicolaas Mabotho	B/M	Johannesburg
1552. William Motikwa	B/M	Johannesburg
1553. Thabo Mmolawa	B/M	Johannesburg
1554. Patrick Leghale	B/M	Johannesburg
1555. Jacob Thabane	B/M	Johannesburg
1556. Job Lereto	B/M	Johannesburg
1557. Moses Mabhalane	B/M	Johannesburg
1558. Isaac Zekhale	B/M	Johannesburg
1559. Jacob Moketsi	B/M	Johannesburg
1560. Pseko Tometomo	B/M	Johannesburg
1561. Gershwin Keamedi	B/M	Johannesburg
1562. Cliffer Tohlang	B/M	Johannesburg
1563. Lucas Gobanakhosi	B/M	Johannesburg
1564. Zemela Kekena	B/M	Johannesburg
1565. Surprice Segaloe	B/M	Johannesburg
1566. Richard Santho	B/M	Johannesburg
1567. William Tshegamenno	B/M	Johannesburg
1568. Wilson Zikhali	B/M	Johannesburg
1569. William Motsepe	B/M	Johannesburg
1570. William Molemane	B/M	Johannesburg
1571. Jacob Sekhoto	B/M	Johannesburg
1572. Philliph Motseki	B/M	Johannesburg
1573. Kgosimang Menyatso	B/M	Johannesburg
1574. Ehijah Molefe	B/M	Johannesburg
1575. Chruchill Molaba	B/M	Johannesburg
1576. Mandla Dlamini	B/M	Johannesburg
1577. Clive Radebe	B/M	Johannesburg
1578. Thande Ngcwayi	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1579. Sipelelo Makoleni	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1580. Gelapa Simango	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1581. Mosile Booi	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1582. Phintle Qekema	B/M	Uitenhage
1583. Gideon Balita	B/M	Uitenhage
1584. Patrick Saul	B/M	Uitenhage
1585. Zandile Ngalo	B/M	Alicedale
1586. Zembeta Vuzuma	B/M	Alicedale
1587. Nase Sonto	B/M	Grahamstown
1588. Mbousile Jack	B/M	Somerset East
1589. Johannes Maarman	B/M	Uitenhage
1590. Pumelok Zingeso	B/M	Uitenhage
1591. Ernest Malgas	B/M	Uitenhage
1592. Zolile Kilili	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1593. Mpomelolo Nghubisi	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1594. Volisele Ngcwayi	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1595. Sikimboso Mtami	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1596. Swelibanzi Mtambo	B/M	Port Elizabeth

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1597. Machosonkhe Piliso	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1598. Zwandele Kinana	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1599. Meu Nyolele	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1600. Siphewo Gampu	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1601. Zonwapa Soyama	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1602. Mobiselo Zono	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1603. Lindele Ngkovu	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1604. Zulada Graks	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1605. Tangemsa Singo	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1606. Maysayi Booi	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1607. Eric Neyati	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1608. Stanki Malgas	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1609. Sindele Potyi	B/M	Port Elizabeth

CSO: 3400/865

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP LEADER URGES SADF TO RESTORE LAW, ORDER

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 20 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Dirk Van Zyl]

[Text]

THE Government has only one option open to it — to use the Defence Force to restore law and order — otherwise South Africa will face a violent revolution.

This opinion was expressed by the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), Mr Jaap Marais, at his party's first Eastern Cape regional congress in a Sidwell school hall today.

In a marathon two-hour opening address to the congress, Mr Marais accused the Government of not being prepared to use its authority and said to loud "hear, hears" that such a government could not rule a country.

Fifty delegates from 12 Eastern Cape constituencies attended the one-day congress and discussed a number of motions and internal party matters.

Mr Marais said the threat to South Africa came from inside and the Government was to blame for the "racial riots" because it did not take action where it took place.

Politics in South Africa was dominated by three factors: racial riots, increasing foreign antagonism against the country and an economic depression "such as we've never seen before".

Mr Marais said the Government had promised those who had voted "Yes" in the 1983 constitutional referendum that there would be an improvement in all three of these areas "but it is today the exact opposite".

Turning to the March 21 Langa shootings, he said the police would never again act in such a way that they would be subjected to the same criticisms as they had been after it.

Mr Marais said the HNP was not saying that people should have been shot dead, "but they had to act".

He found it noteworthy that President P W Botha was talking about "irrelevant matters but not a word about the unrest".

Every concession the Government made was interpreted as a sign of weakness and led to more demands.

Mr Marais said the United States had "trained Biko to become the leader of South Africa" and its "constructive engagement" policy towards South Africa was nothing less than "flagrant interference" in the country's affairs.

"We are not an American colony so what right have they to interfere?" he asked.

The "riots" were being directed from Britain and the United States, he charged further.

If the South African Government's policies were tested against the Bible it would "land up where there is weeping and a gnashing of teeth".

Turning to economic matters, Mr Marais said inflation was the Government's policy.

He said he had "serious reservations" as to whether President Botha was "physically capable of ruling this country".

South Africa needed a government which could "restore our sovereignty" and "be proud because it is white".

● Congress chairman, Dr Simon Scheepers, of Cradock, in welcoming delegates, said few of the Cradock delegation could be present as the town today had "a congregation of the Defence Force and police such as we've never had before". (A mass funeral took place in Cradock today for four murdered community leaders).

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPERTS SPELL OUT LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 85 p 10

[Article by legal experts Geoff Budlender, Eric Rieder and Ellen Rosenthal]

[Text]

South Africa has entered the second week of its second state of emergency in the space of 25 years. Much has been written about the latest Government moves against widespread township unrest but what, exactly, are the legal implications of a "state of emergency"? Legal experts GEOFF BUDLENDER, ERIC RIEDER and ELLEN ROSENTHAL spell them out and draw comparisons with 1960.

Twenty-five years ago, in the wake of the Sharpeville shootings, a state of emergency was declared in South Africa. Unprecedented changes in the nation's law came with it. Now, with the declaration on July 21 of a state of emergency, the State President has once again determined that the government will assume extraordinary powers in order to deal with the national crisis.

A comparison of the earlier emergency regulations with those issued in Pretoria last week yields important insights. It dramatically illustrates both the vast latitude afforded the police under the new regulations, and the steady erosion of civil liberties in the years between the first emergency and this one.

Several key provisions in the 1960 regulations do not appear in the current ones. That is not because government officials do not think they need those powers, but because they already have them. Many of the powers created first during the 1960 crisis have become part of the nation's ordinary law. In this sense, the emergency has become a permanent condition.

Yet the new rules do provide the police with significant extra powers, even beyond those afforded by permanent "emergency" legislation.

Most strikingly, the regulations extend the power to detain, formerly reserved to high-ranking police officers, to every member of the police force, railways police, prisons service and army. "Emergency" detention is widely presented and understood to be preventive in nature. However, the detention regulations now promulgated make it clear that this is a form of punitive detention.

It is not only that personal contact with the world beyond the prison is shut off, by provisions that the detainee has no right to see visitors or even his or her lawyer. In addition, the detainee is not entitled to receive letters, parcels, radio or reading matter other than a Bible. There is no right to study.

Disciplinary provisions create a virtually limitless range of offences. Among the offences are idleness, carelessness or negligence; refusal to clean the detainee's ablution facilities,

singing or whistling; causing discontent among fellow detainees; using slanderous, obscene or improper language; making any contact with any other person at a time when or place where this is not permissible; and leaving the allocated sleeping or eating place or place of recreation without permission.

The emergency regulations provide that no member of the force can later be brought to account, either by civil suit or criminal charge for unlawful actions in carrying out emergency powers. The only possible exception is for acts not in good faith, but the regulations also state that in any legal proceedings, the officer's good faith is to be presumed until the contrary is proved.

Moreover, the regulations make it a crime to disclose the identity of any detainee, without prior disclosure by or on behalf of the Minister of Law and Order, and further authorise the Commissioner of Police to impose blanket censorship on Press coverage of the emergency.

The combined effect of these provisions is virtually to wipe out the two key inhibitions on official action, public opinion and future court review. It amounts to a licence for official lawlessness.

Emergency laws in South Africa have their origins in the Public Safety Act, passed in 1953 during the African National Congress's civil disobedience

where in their opinion this was desirable for reasons of public safety.

The regulations also hit hard at organised protest. A magistrate or commissioned officer was empowered to prohibit meetings or gatherings. And the Minister was further authorised to close down any organisation and to ban publications.

Two months later, the regulations were amended to include what lawyers call an indemnity clause. It barred civil or criminal proceedings against law enforcement officials for acts carried out "in good faith" during the emergency.

The state of emergency came to an end after 156 days, when the drastic emergency powers were withdrawn. In succeeding years following the end of the emergency, similarly broad powers were to become part of the nation's ordinary criminal law.

In 1963, Parliament enacted the first detention-without-trial law, which authorised detention for up to 90 days. Two years later, Parliament passed a new detention law; this time the maximum period was 180 days. And two years after that, Parliament passed the Terrorism Act, authorising indefinite detention without trial, on the authority of a policeman of or above the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1982 this power was carried forward into the Internal Security Act.

Most strikingly, the regulations extend the power to detain, formerly reserved to high-ranking police officers, to every member of the police force, railways police, prisons service and army.

campaign. This Act for the first time authorised the declaration of a state of emergency, and the imposition of emergency regulations.

Seven years later, on 30 March 1960, after 71 persons had been killed or fatally injured at Sharpeville, the Act was invoked for the first time. The regulations authorised unlimited detention. The Minister of Law and Order, the Commissioner of the SAP, a magistrate or a commissioned officer had the power to detain any person

Lengthy detention without trial had become a common phenomenon in South Africa.

Like the 1960 emergency regulations, the new ones contain a clause immunising police from law suits. But whereas in the earlier emergency the indemnity clause was added by amendment after the emergency regulations were issued, this time the indemnity is included from the start, in effect signalling to the police that no one can hold them to account for their actions. Coupled with this is a separate

provision denying the courts jurisdiction to set aside any order or rule issued under the regulations.

Overall, the purpose of the emergency is to give the authorities a free hand, a licence to do what they believe is necessary without being troubled by legal process. There is a great deal of talk about "law and order". Examination of the emergency powers reveals that what the authorities seek is to impose a form of "order" without being subject to any effective control by the law or legal process. But in the final analysis there can be no true or lasting "order" without law, or justice.

Geoff Budlender is an attorney at the Legal Resources Centre. Eric Rieder and Ellen Rosenthal are legal interns at the LRC from Columbia University Law School, New York.

CSO: 3400/906

30 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

ALAN PATON DISCUSSES REACTION TO EMERGENCY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Aug 85 p 19

[Text]

I WROTE just four months ago for one of the great papers of North America that my country, South Africa, was in a mess. Well, it still is. A fortnight ago the Government declared a state of emergency in 36 of our 200-odd magisterial districts.

Does declaring a state of emergency do any lasting good? The answer is No. Does it do any temporary good? The answer is, I don't know.

The man's house is burning down and he calls in the whole extended family to fetch buckets of water. But some don't help, because they want the house to burn down. They never liked the house anyway, and it was they who set it on fire. There are others who don't bring any water, because they are afraid of those who started the fire. And lastly, there are those who are closest to the man, his loving wife and his own children, who answer his call and bring buckets of water.

It is a terrible dilemma to have your house burning down when you know that your urgent task is to make it a better house, to build on more rooms and make the whole thing like new. But you can't get on with building because you must first put out the fire. Your neighbours gather in the street and some of them curse you because you want to put out the fire. Some of your extended family try to obstruct you, and in your anger, or your fear, you knock them down. There is an outcry from the neighbours because you have knocked one of your family down. They threaten you with all kinds of punishments: they will cut off your food, they will knock holes in your buckets. But one of their threats

makes your blood run cold. They threaten to cut off your water, they threaten to deny you the very thing that you need to save your house.

This parable, this story, this allegory, tells you what a mess we are in now. I could write it all in much better language, but I haven't the time to write it that way, nor have you the time to read it. This fire that we are trying to put out now has been smouldering for more than three centuries. It is the fire of conquest, the fire of the resentment of the conquered. It has broken out three times in this very century: in 1960 (Sharpeville), 1976 (Soweto) and 1985 (Uitenhage). The people of England were lucky. They were conquered in 1066, and then, with the help of time, they conquered their conquerors. That has not happened here. If there is to be any solution to our complex problems, we can certainly not depend on the help of time. But first let me answer the question: Was the declaration of emergency necessary?

I have spent most of my adult life in opposition to the Afrikaner National Party. Our present tragic situation is largely — not wholly — its own doing. But I think that the Government was forced to declare an emergency. The rule of the black townships — if it can be called rule — was passing into the hands of radical scholars and students who had become impervious to the demands of reason, whose main purpose in life was to stone and burn and kill, whose main driving force was hatred — there is no other word — of all authority, whether white or black. No black councillor, no black policeman, was safe any more. Black

policemen and their families were withdrawn from many townships and given temporary accommodation in or near police stations. Buses, ambulances, offices, schools, clinics, were all in danger.

Will the declaration of a state of emergency have any positive result? If you take into custody all those who start fires in the house, and who will not help to carry water, will you be able to put the fire out? And if you do put it out, what will you then do with those you took into custody? As I write, these are unanswerable questions. The declaration of a State of Emergency is in itself a sign of defeat. Is the defeat temporary or permanent? That is also an unanswerable question.

Is a revolution imminent? Some people believe so; some want to believe so — but my answer is No. Those who want revolution are in no position to wage it. They could not wage it without outside help. And who will give that? The West? Or the USSR? Or, magic of magics, a joint USA/Russian task force, put together at Geneva later this year, no doubt.

No country in the world has a more enigmatic future before it than our own. At the moment I do not see any solution from within, and I certainly don't see any solution from without. Righteous, and especially self-righteous, people from the West think they can in some way compel us to do better. I do not think for a moment that they will succeed. There is only one country in the world that will ever solve our problems — if they are soluble — and that is South Africa itself. I guess that will be true for another 10 or 20 years.

Reaction within South Africa itself to the declaration of a state of emergency has been diverse. The extreme right (white) and the extreme left (black) both welcome the declaration, though for two diametrically opposite reasons. But the general — and what one would call moderate — reaction has been that such a declaration is of value only if it gives time for political and social and economic reforms, which must have two main objectives: one to give black people a better life, and the other to reduce the fear and hatred that at present play such a part in our lives.

Can it be done? Well, that's the question that I asked in the beginning. Nadezhda Mandelstam, who lived under Stalin's terror, wrote two wonderful books: first *Hope Against Hope*, and then *Hope Abandoned*. We're still writing the first book here.

SOUTH AFRICA

ARTICLE CALLS FOR UNDERSTANDING IN DEALING WITH BLACK ACTIVISM

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Dawie ("From My Political Pen"): "Such a Knot Cannot Just Be Pulled and Tugged Out"]

[Text] The chronic unrest and violence in the black residential areas has become a nasty knot--like when a fishing line gets caught up in an ugly and frustrating tangle. Such a knot cannot just be pulled and tugged out; it gets worse and worse then. This is also what would now happen if, as some people apparently still want, black unrest and violence were only answered with naked, uncompromising violence.

Firm action to maintain law and order is still needed, especially where it appears that criminal elements are playing an important role in the unrest. They eagerly exploit the opportunity created by the unrest in order to benefit themselves or simply to give rein to primitive urges. Doubtlessly we are often dealing with violence merely for the sake of violence. It cannot be denied that that certain part of South African society is inclined to violence more than others and sometimes adopts violence with an apparent flippancy which later can even turn into joviality.

Cloud of Pestilence

It is furthermore very clear that the black masses are being whipped up with cool calculation by people who are only out to make the country ungovernable and thwart the government's reform policy. Still more factors can be listed in this way, but it is just not valid to present one or more of them as a conclusive explanation for the existing situation. It is still less valid to present intensification of counter-violence as the only solution. The situation is already to the point that even completely justified and restrained police action for maintaining law and order--which is welcomed by many law-abiding people in the black residential areas--inevitably also affects people who are not really to blame for the violence. This spawns a hatred which spreads through the black residential areas like a hideous cancer; hatred for all white authority and hatred for whomever wants to cooperate with that authority and must be protected by the police. This creates an atmosphere in which the wildest rumors are spread and believed, so that the cloud of pestilence of hatred and distrust is thickened.

What we need under the circumstances is understanding which rises above the obvious, above factors like those mentioned above. Understanding of what is going on in the black communities would also be able to foster understanding for measures which the Government may deem necessary. These could be measures which seemed quite unthinkable in the past, but we are dealing with a situation which also seemed quite unthinkable in the past. Complete understanding of what is going on is probably impossible. It is doubtful whether it even exists anywhere in the black communities. But we can try to shed light on a few things.

1972

One of them, it seems, may be a feeling of exclusion which has taken root in black ranks, especially among the younger people. They feel themselves excluded from economic prosperity--whoever's fault it is--and from economic opportunities, which has fostered a destructive aversion to the capitalist system of free enterprise among many of them. They feel excluded from political processes and still more.

Students at English-speaking universities in South Africa also protested against the existing order of authority in 1972. Ugly scenes took place; clashes between students and police stirred up feelings; the country was in commotion. Important lessons could be learned from that, such as that the students' behavior was to a great degree attributable to their alienation from the political mainstream in the country. The guilt for that alienation was not sought in the system, but in the faulty guidance and even deception by fashion-setting individuals and bodies in the English-speaking establishment who made the students feel that they could not have any part in the democratic processes of the country.

Much Like Now

But the end result was much like that with which we are dealing today. As DIE BURGER wrote at that time: "Susceptibility to a political demonstration grows with a feeling of exclusion from meaningful democratic processes," and: "Behind youthful rebellion against authority lies a yearning for acceptance."

It was possible to suppress the student protest of 13 years ago because even in the English-speaking community there was not adequate support for it. Today the broad black public can scarcely risk demonstrating a lack of support. But the lessons of 1972 can also be valid today, even if only partially.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES SEEN AS PAYING HIGH PRICE IF SANCTIONS IMPOSED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 4 Aug 85 p 19

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

EFFECTIVE sanctions against South Africa could spread economic devastation throughout the sub-continent and plunge some struggling black countries into ruin.

This is the grim price tag that is being ignored in the mounting clamour overseas for sanctions against South African apartheid.

There is wide agreement among economists and political and social scientists in the South Africa about the crippling fallout that sanctions could send through Southern Africa.

"If South Africa goes on the slide it will take the rest of Southern Africa with it," says Professor Gavin Maasdorp, director of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal.

"Quite apart from sanctions these (neighbouring) states are weak and vulnerable," says Dr G M E Leistner of the Africa Institute in Pretoria, "and even relatively light ripples coming from South Africa's economy can play havoc among them."

An economist who has made a special study of the question but who asked not to be identified said: "Sanctions against South Africa would affect some 14 countries in Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean whose economic dependence on the Republic ranges from significant to critical."

Demands for sanctions are being pushed in the United States, Europe and the United Nations despite warnings from neighbouring states that such measures could hurt them badly.

In the near hysteria in the West over sanctions, Pretoria's warnings that they would hurt South Africa less than its black neighbours have been dismissed as Pretoria propaganda.

President Botha's threat to repatriate the foreign workers and close off South Africa's communications to neighbouring states is seen by some analysts not so much as a serious threat as an attempt to get the outside world to see the implications of sanctions.

The threat of economic strictures against South Africa is more real now than ever before. It has been given major impetus by France's unilateral decision this month to ban new investment in South Africa.

This move, which was followed by a heavy vote in the Security Council in favour of anti-apartheid sanctions, has broken the united stand against sanctions that was maintained for many years by the Western powers and has left West Germany, Britain and the US more vulnerable to pressure.

American officials say President Reagan may be unable to veto a Bill from Congress imposing limited sanctions, including a ban on Krugerrand sales in the US and on bank loans and computer sales to the South African Government.

The impact of anti-South African sanctions on neighbouring states would depend on the nature of the sanctions and on how Pretoria chose to pass them on.

Professor Maasdorp points out that it is in South Africa's long-term interests to protect its own markets and influence in the region, to both of which it has devoted years of patient effort in developing.

But even if South Africa tried to shield its neighbours from the effects of sanctions they would still bite wide and deep from the Limpopo to Zaire.

At its worst, the spinoff from sanctions against South Africa would affect other countries in Southern Africa in several ways:

- Reducing or ending the payment of the deferred part of mineworkers' wages to their families in their home countries, where drought and development problems have made food scarce. These payments now total tens of millions of rands annually.
- Reducing the amount sent home by legal and illegal workers in other industries.
- Denying landlocked countries like Zambia, Zimbabwe and Lesotho the use of South Africa's roads, railways and harbours to shift their exports and imports. Zambia, for instance, passes about 70 percent of its imports and 40 percent of its exports through South Africa.

- Cutting the Southern African countries off from what is for many their main source of food and manufactured goods and a major buyer of their exports.

- Cutting several of these countries off from their main source of electrical power.

- Making it extremely difficult for several countries to get enough petrol and diesel fuel to keep their economies from collapsing.

- Dumping hundreds of thousands of migrant workers back into home countries that cannot give them employment.

- Denying neighbouring countries access to South African technology and skills.

- Cutting some countries off from international communications facilities.

Analysts consider it beyond the capacity of the international community to come to the aid of these countries with really effective measures to counter the spinoff effects of South African sanctions.

Effective steps would involve billions of rands in economic aid and emergency measures to create transport, power, communications, manufacturing and other infrastructures on a scale unprecedented in history.

Economists recall the failure of international efforts, coordinated by the United Nations, to rescue Zambia and Mozambique from the effects of economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

"Even advocates of sanctions who show themselves broadly aware of regional realities have so far contributed only fanciful answers to the question of how neighbouring economies are to survive an effective anti-South African sanctions campaign," says Dr Leistner in an analysis for the Africa Institute of the impact of sanctions in the sub-continent.

An attempt to lessen the neighbouring countries' dependence on South Africa through the formation of the Southern African Development Coordi-

nation Conference (Sadec) has emphasised only the extent of this dependence by failing to lessen it. If anything, it has increased.

The neighbouring states — especially the six landlocked Sadec member states — are considered most vulnerable in transport. Their alternative rail routes to the sea are either overburdened or cut by civil war. Even far-off Zaire has been forced to channel 57 percent of its imports and nearly half its exports through South Africa.

Zimbabwe relies on South Africa for the routing of 68 percent of its imports and 65 percent of its exports.

Neighbouring states hire scores of locomotives from South Africa to keep their transport systems going and South African railway trucks are taken as far north as Tanzania. Last year the number of SATS trucks outside the country averaged about 7 000 a day.

Even a "slight tightening" of South Africa's transport co-operation would affect the neighbouring countries quite seriously, says Dr Leistner.

"A really severe tightening would have grave consequences."

Aside from transport, South Africa's neighbours benefit immensely from the earnings sent back by migrant workers. Estimates of the amount remitted vary but all are large. According to one estimate, R1,1 billion from mine workers alone went back to their home countries last year.

The Africa Institute estimated the figure for all workers in 1983 at R538,2 million. It estimated the remittances of registered Basotho workers at R280 million, more than half of Lesotho's gross national product.

Mozambique is estimated to get 12 percent of its gross national product from South African gold mine workers' deferred pay.

Economists challenge the figure given by South African Government representatives of 1.5 million legal and illegal foreign workers who could be repatriated if sanctions are applied.

But calculations based only on the figure of about 357 000 legal workers indicate considerable dependency. With each worker estimated to be supporting on average five or six dependents in his home country, the total number of people depending on the South African jobs comes to more than 2 000 000.

Pressure within South Africa for the employment of local rather than foreign labour would increase tremendously if sanctions were imposed, according to Professor Maasdorp.

Sanctions against South Africa could have an important effect on supplies of electric power and petrol in the sub-continent, according to economists. At present Escom supplies power to Lesotho and Swaziland and parts of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland get all their petroleum products from South Africa, while Zimbabwe and Zambia depend heavily on supplies from the Republic.

According to Dr Leistner, the neighbouring states would be affected far more than South Africa if oil supplies were to be cut off, for South Africa produces some of its own petrol and is said to have considerable reserves in storage.

Economists reject the theory advanced in Western countries that sanctions against South Africa would lead to foreign — and even some South African — companies moving to the neighbouring countries.

These countries, they say, simply do not have sufficient infrastructure and resources for this.

"Southern Africa is not an attractive prospect for foreign investors today," said Professor Maasdorp, who has recently visited European countries and the United States to study disinvestment moves there.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BOLD PLAN TO FUNNEL SURPLUS FOOD TO HUNGRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Maud Motanyane and Jackie Unwin]

[Text]

The Government is planning ways of channelling surplus foods to the poor in a new move to tackle hunger.

South Africa has a hoard of thousands of tons of meat, and agriculture experts predict surpluses of potatoes, milk powder, sugar and eggs.

Thousands of malnourished South Africans desperately need food.

The Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, has announced that the Government is seeking ways to get surplus food to the needy.

He said yesterday a committee of Cabinet Ministers is to investigate effective means of making the food surplus available to the less privileged.

Storerooms overflowing

A spokesman for the department listed these surpluses:

● Meat — the Meat Board's storerooms are overflowing with 210 000 carcasses worth about R100 million.

● Milk powder — the surplus exported in 1983/84 was 3 500 tons, and is expected to be greater this year as many farmers have switched to producing milk as a cash product because of the drought.

● Eggs — in 1983/84, 94 000 cartons of 30 dozen eggs were exported.

● Potatoes — the surplus removed from the market during 1983/84 was 80 000 tons.

The spokesman said there was a huge sugar surplus, but this did not fall under the Department of Agriculture.

A Press statement by Mr Wentzel said the Government was engaged on a continuous basis in investi-

gating and monitoring undernourishment and malnutrition.

The department's spokesman said the meat surplus was about a three-week supply.

"I don't think our surplus is so big compared with other industries and other countries," he said.

"But eventually somebody will have to pay, possibly the taxpayers."

Yesterday the Meat Board announced it was launching a new discounting scheme in an effort to clear the surplus. But public relations officer Mr Koos Blignaut said it was still negotiating to export meat.

The vice-president of the Housewives' League, Mrs Jean Tatham, said the news of the project to aid the poor was "marvellous".

"But this was announced in Parliament in April last year. It's taken 15 months for anything to see the light of day.

"The announcement does not indicate anything is ready to start tomorrow. It still sounds very much in the planning stage.

"We think this project is essential. We are delighted — but only hope it happens soon."

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30 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIC GROWTH SEEN AS KEY TO DEFUSING UNREST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Aug 85 p 18

[Commentary by Ken Owen]

[Text]

DON'T LOOK NOW, but vast sections of this country are neither in flames nor under emergency rule.

One hesitates to pinpoint the good news lest it prompt the flying pickets of the unrest to disturb the peace where it still exists, but Natal has been relatively quiet, and so have the towns of the Western Cape where angry coloured people kept disturbances bubbling for a year after the Soweto riots.

The industrial work force has been staunch, sometimes in the face of real terror, and the labour unions are behaving exactly as one might expect labour unions to behave in normal times. And so forth.

It is worth stepping back from the hysteria created by the state of emergency, and try to draw some distinctions.

The trouble has lain essentially in the two areas covered by the emergency regulations: the Eastern Cape and the bedroom townships for the great industrial complex of the Southern Transvaal.

In both these areas, unemployment has become endemic. That marvellously informative magazine, Reality, observes that many youngsters in the Eastern Cape have not received a job offer of any kind in the two years since they left school. At best, 10 years of education "has qualified them to operate a pick and shovel".

Instructor

That creates a pool of bright and bitter 22-year-olds who have nothing better to do than march from school to school to organise boycotts.

When the police, short of numbers and poorly trained, use inap-

propriate methods — such as the futile business of shooting at mobs that quickly reform elsewhere — it requires only one instructor in the making of petrol bombs to set the place afire.

So far, this argument has not even reached apartheid, but the desperation for jobs is matched by a hunger for housing among people who, if they cannot escape the drought-stricken rural areas, must starve. In 1980 and 1981, the country built 16,11 houses for every 1 000 white people, and 1,81 for every 1 000 blacks.

In Sebokeng, to be even more particular, the misery of unemployment and inflation has been sharpened, I am told, by an unusually efficient bureaucracy that collects rents without mercy. That's where this wave of violence began.

Temptation

So great is the injustice imposed on our society by apartheid that the temptation is strong to see solutions only in cosmic terms — a revolution, a new constitution, radical partition. But the best of these, a constitution that will finally address the central issue of power-sharing, requires a process which, even if it began now, would take years. The others demand war.

Meanwhile, there is evidence that, within realistic limits, reform does work to stabilise the society. It is the means to create the conditions for the constitutional process to proceed (which is why dedicated revolutionaries are at such pains to denigrate reform).

The efficacy of reform has been shown in various ways. Since 1976, money and resources have been poured into Soweto which is rapidly becoming the capital city of a South African black middle-class, straight stocking seams and all. So real trouble comes, not surprisingly, in the neglected working-class townships like Tsakane, Duduza, even Daveyton.

Crossroads, in uproar as recently as February, has remained quiet even while people are being resettled at Khayelitsha. Riaan de Villiers, former labour reporter for the Rand Daily Mail, suggests in the latest issue of Leadership magazine that the place calmed down when it appeared that there had been "genuine and far-reaching reforms" — essentially, the abandonment of the policy of trying to keep blacks out of the Western Cape.

The black labour unions continue to negotiate for and uphold hundreds of agreements every year, mostly without strikes.

The general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, explained proudly to the Institute of Race Relations recently how mineworkers, liberated by the new labour legislation, were devising ways to protect themselves, for example, against assaults underground by white miners. They don't any longer need a revolution to do so.

Mechanism

None of this promises permanent solutions. Certainly, it would be folly to think that the political development of the coloured population can stop with the tricameral parliament, or that the Zulu people will long rest within the restrictions of KwaZulu. Indeed, the challenges of Inkatha in the industrial areas of Durban and Pietermaritzburg suggest the Government may be running out of time unless it acknowledges the hopes of advance encompassed by the Buthelezi Commission.

The fact is that sensible political responses which provide a sense of movement, as distinct from the brute imposition of an ideology, are politically stabilising.

In other words, reform does work. What is more, it offers a mechanism to defuse the crisis in

an endless variety of ways, and on many fronts, while the search for a power-sharing formula continues. The possibilities are legion.

Professor Willie Esterhuyse, the Stellenbosch academic who wields enormous influence in the inner circles of the National Party and the Dutch Reformed Church, suggests in this week's issue of *Buurman* magazine that the Government can whip the mat from under the radicals by abolishing influx control once and for all. For one thing, the policy is the biggest source of resentment among black people, for another, it is a failure.

Key

At the same time, the bureaucratic obstacles to the acquisition of housing by a black middle-class, and to the provision of informal housing for the poor, could be eliminated by any decent management consultant within a month; it is time it happened.

But the key to defusing unrest lies, in the end, in the provision of jobs, which in turn depends on economic growth. Mr Aubrey Dickman, economic consultant to the Anglo American Corporation, has recently pointed out that countries with low taxes grow fast, and countries with high taxes don't.

Peter Drucker, the American writer on management, observes in his latest book (*Innovation and Entrepreneurship* — Heinemann) that between 1974 and 1984 the American economy created 24-million jobs, while Europe lost three million. America cut taxes, Europe, by and large, didn't. It's time we learnt that lesson.

To regain the political initiative which it has lost in the past year, the Government needs to put aside the search for 1 000-year solutions, and to show some commonsense. Politics, after all, is the art of muddling through.

SOUTH AFRICA

OUTCAST POLICE FAMILIES NEVER TO RETURN TO TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 4 Aug 85 p 4

[Report by Arlene Getz]

[Text]

ELIZABETH Mnguni doesn't know what her future holds, but she does know one thing: she NEVER wants to go back to Duduza.

Mrs Mnguni (25) is the wife of Duduza policeman Constable William Mnguni.

Earlier this year their home — which they shared with Constable Mnguni's parents — was burnt down.

Now the homeless Mnguni couple and their baby daughter are sharing an army tent with another police family in the back lot of the police station in Dunnottar, near Nigel.

They are among the approximately 120 policemen and their families evacuated from Duduza. About 40 of their homes were gutted. The official police view is that their black colleagues will return to their home townships "when things quieten down", but some policemen say this might never be possible.

In the Mnguni tent a television and hi-fi set provided by their white colleagues is placed next to the furniture they have been given. The two beds, one for the Mngunis and one for the Mndisi family, are separated by makeshift curtains.

Not surprisingly, the black policemen interviewed this week were adamant their work was valuable and said they did not regret joining the police force.

Said Constable Mnguni: "I am trying to show people the SAP has nothing to do with apartheid but is trying to arrest criminals and bring them to court."

He was not angry about the destruction of his house

HUNDREDS of black policemen have been violently rejected by their communities. Despised for their collaboration with "the system", their homes destroyed and their families threatened, it seems unlikely they will ever be able to resume living among their people. ARLENE GETZ reports.

"because the people will be punished".

At 22, Constable Mnguni has been a policeman for almost three years. Some of the people he has arrested were at school with him, but the young constable did

not want to be drawn into a political discussion.

One of Constable Mnguni's older colleagues, Detective Warrant-Officer Richard Mapheleda, said the anti-police sentiment had come as a shock.

A policeman for 28 years, he had joined the force "to help my people by cleaning up crime".

"There is nothing wrong with my job. I can still protect them if they want me," he said.

The Transkei-born W/O Mapheleda worked in Duduza for more than 20 years, but he too, does not want to return. With him in the tent town are his wife and three children, whose ages range from five to 17. The children have not been able to attend school since February because of threats against the family.

Also unable to attend school was the nine-year-old son of Detective Sergeant Joel Msibi.

"Blacks need liberation, but they must do it through the right channels and talk to the President," said Sergeant Msibi.

According to Major Piet Meiring, who was present while journalists interviewed the homeless policemen, black people were still applying to join the police force. About 40 percent of the country's 46 000 police are black.

SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS REVEALS INCREASING URBAN POPULATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

First results from the 1985 census show a dramatic shift in population to the big cities as the drought and unemployment have taken their toll.

Some medium-sized towns lost as many as 50 000 inhabitants over the past five years, the figures showed.

By contrast, Johannesburg gained 100 000 new residents, Pretoria 40 000 and Bloemfontein nearly 12 000 during the same period.

A release issued by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria yesterday showed the population of South Africa (including the self-governing homelands) now stands at almost 23,4 million, about 14 percent up on five years ago.

However, CSS head Dr A P T du Toit said an as-yet unknown number of 1985 forms had not been returned, resulting in an undercount. All the figures would therefore be adjusted once the size of the undercount had been determined.

He said the unrest areas had been particularly difficult to canvass as most people locked their doors at night and there were hide-outs in

many backyards. Some people had even burned questionnaires.

The CSS release showed clearly that the exodus from the rural areas was continuing and that Natal and the Transvaal were particularly badly off.

The population of Bergville in Natal, for example, had dropped from 72 000 to 21 000 over the past five years and Estcourt's population was slashed by half from 24 000 to 12 000.

The communities of Groblersdal, Lydenburg, Messina, Nelspruit, Pilgrim's Rest, Piet Retief, Pietersburg, Potgietersrus and Soutpansberg in the Transvaal all shrank dramatically.

In Nelspruit the number of inhabitants was down from 87 000 to 56 000, in Piet Retief the population dropped from nearly 89 000 to 56 000 and Pietersburg lost roughly one quarter of its 100 000 people.

The figures showed the biggest overall population growth rate over the past five years was among blacks, who now number 15,2 million as opposed to 13 million in 1980. The number of whites rose marginally from 4,2 million in 1980 to 4,5 million this year.

Census cost R31 million

Pretoria Bureau

About 700 part-time employees are now processing the seven million completed questionnaires from this year's census and the full set of data is expected to be available by the end of next year.

The head of Central Statistical Service, Dr A P T du Toit, said the interim headcount had cost R31 million.

This census had been easier to process than previous ones because the questionnaire was much shorter,

he said.

Many blacks indicated they were not in favour of disclosing personal information — particularly details of nationality — to government enumerators.

There has also been criticism of the time it takes to process the information gathered. The results of the 1960 count, for example, were only released in 1971.

Observers say the 1980 census results were held up by sheer bureaucratic ineptitude and the final figures are only now being published.

CSO: 3400/906

SOUTH AFRICA

RELAXATION OF GROUP AREAS ACT SEEN AS FAVORABLE TO BUSINESS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Political Editorial Staff: "Harmful Law: Businessmen Welcome Measure"]

[Text] PRETORIA--The three most important trade and industry organizations yesterday enthusiastically welcomed the further relaxation of the Group Areas Act in the labor sphere, which was published today in the Regulation Gazette and which is effective immediately.

Mr Donald Masson, chairman of the Afrikaans Institute of Commerce [AHI], said the AHI will support anything which will make commerce in South Africa freer. He regards it as a natural consequence of free-trade areas that were recently put into effect. This can only mean that all population groups will be better enabled to carry on business.

Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive officer of the Federated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), said he welcomes the measure as a further positive step to open up the economy to all races. It also strengthens the economic elements in the reform process. This measure removes a bottleneck which for several years has prevented many businessmen from employing black managers in certain white areas. By allowing the labor market this additional flexibility and mobility, the Government is encouraging the private sector to concentrate more on long-term measures to combat the serious shortage of management skill in the country. Mr Parsons said that success in expanding the limited pool of management skill is necessary for future economic growth in this country.

Dr Johan van Zyl, executive officer of the Federated Chambers of Industries, said any measure which vertically and horizontally furthers the mobility of labor is welcomed by his organization.

13084

CSO: 3401/265

30 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS LEADERS HAIL RELAXATION OF GROUP AREAS ACT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Political Editorial Staff: "Group Areas: Law Relaxed Further"]

[Text] PRETORIA--Coloreds and Blacks will henceforth be able to be employed in managerial capacities with businesses in white group areas, and thus also Whites in colored and black group areas. This is made possible today by way of proclamation in the Regulation Gazette as part of a further relaxation of the Group Areas Act in the sphere of labor. As a result of that proclamation, all categories of workers from all population groups are exempt from the restriction under which, for example, a Colored in a white area could only be hired as a foreman, executive, professional, technical or administrative worker, manager or supervisor if he is under the personal supervision and control of his white worker [sic--probably original typo for "employer"]. The same measure was applicable to Whites in colored areas.

Continuation

Upon inquiry by DIE BURGER, the chairman of the Afrikaans Institute of Commerce, Federated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) and Federated Chambers of Industries welcomed this most recent measure as a positive step which will promote the horizontal and vertical mobility of labor. (Report on p. 3)

This is a further continuation of the recent amendment to the Group Areas Act, which makes it possible for free-trade areas to be proclaimed. The restrictions with regard to possession and occupation of business premises within central business areas are also being lifted in free-trade areas. According to the proclamation, however, it will henceforth be possible for a white owner of a business in a white group area, which itself has not been declared a free-trade area, to employ a colored manager and vice versa for other group areas.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, said in a press statement that in recent years the private sector has submitted various grievances asking the Government to do away with discriminatory and restrictive measures applying to the trade and business world. The Government partially acceded to these requests by opening up industrial areas for possession and occupation by members of all population groups. The next change which

recently went into effect was the amendment to the Group Areas Act, making it possible for free-trade areas to be proclaimed, Mr Heunis said. The proclamations are a further step in that direction.

Although the proclamation published today is not applicable to black residential areas, Whites, Coloreds, Asians and Chinese could not have entered black residential areas without permits. This was, however, changed at the last parliamentary session by the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act having been amended to remove that impediment. Mr Heunis said the changes are important and clearly prove that the Government is willing to lend a sympathetic ear to all reasonable requests from the private sector. This ought to offer all population groups the opportunity to acquire valuable knowledge.

13084

CSO: 3401/265

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI AIRPORT PLANS IMPROVED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 25 Jul 85 p 9

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The rand/dollar exchange rate had made it possible vastly to improve facilities at Bulembu airport in Ciskei, the general manager of the company building the airport, Mr Gary Morgan, said yesterday.

Commenting on the "unfounded controversy" surrounding the building of the airport, he said the improvements had been made at his company's "expense and initiative."

"We made the changes because we felt they were necessary. Some of the original facilities were inadequate and we changed them at our own expense. We have not complained about the changes, but we haven't been given recognition for them either."

The planned changes include:

- The number of buildings at the airport has increased from 20 to 24. The sizes of some of the buildings had also increased.
- The terminal, as originally planned, was 314 sq m. It is now 1 062 sq m, and the architectural design has also changed.
- The tower, which was originally attached to the roof of the terminal, had been relocated to a separate position. It is now 18.5 m high and 285 sq m in size.

- The original fire station, attached to the general aviation hangar, was 56 sq m in size. The new fire station, which has been relocated to a separate position, is 460 sq m in size. This was the largest single change in the building plans.

"A number of other items have also changed since the original proposals. These were also made at our expense and initiative." These include:

- The widening of the runway from 45 m to 60 m across. According to Mr Morgan the airport will be able to accommodate Boeing 747 aircraft.
- The taxiways have been widened from 18 m across to 23 m.
- The parking lot at the terminal has been increased from 5 950 sq m to 8 250 sq m.

Changes to the training centre at the airport included:

- The parachute packing building is 42 sq m bigger than before.
- The dormitories for trainees were 45 sq m larger.
- The general aviation hangar apron had been increased from 12 000 sq m of asphalt to 28 000 sq m of concrete.

Reacting to criticism that the contract to build the international airport had been concluded in dollars as opposed to

rands, Mr Morgan said his company "was taking a beating on the rand devaluation as much as anyone else." The price of navigational and lighting equipment had doubled, and other input prices had also risen.

"The airport package has been financed over a period of four years and we still have three years left before we realise our money. In 1982 the rand was worth more than the dollar so we are as much at risk monetarily as anyone else."

Ciskei could also not be blamed for the devaluation in the South African rand.

Since the beginning of the airport contract his company and the Ciskei Government had been subjected to "malicious attacks" which had been based on hearsay and not facts.

Mr Morgan said another factor to consider was that if Ciskei had delayed the building of the airport the eventual cost would have been much higher than the present US 20 million dollars.

"A recent estimate for a similar facility in another country was about US \$65 million."

He hinted there might be more projects in the pipeline which would be linked and integrated

with the airport to ensure it was fully utilised.

The contract, which includes construction, initial management functions, and training, was six months ahead of schedule and had provided jobs for about 250 Ciskeians. The number of jobs created could more than double in the near future.

A public relations spokesman for the Ciskei Government, Mr Wessel van Wyk, said yesterday "all the possibilities for the full utilisation of such an airport" were under consideration, and that details could not be disclosed at this stage.

CSO: 3400/908

30 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

INDIANS' HOMES BURNED--Durban, 8 Aug (SAPA)--Three houses belonging to Ram Narain brothers--who risked their lives helping families flee troubled Inanda--were set on fire late this afternoon. The houses are in Inanda. Mr Umesh Ram Narain told SAPA he and his brothers, Ashwin and Kandy, had lost more than R400,000 through the arson. "We feel terribly hurt and saddened." Earlier, an Inanda shop owned by Mr Chanderpaul Bhag Nath was also set alight by rampaging mobs. More than 300 Indian men, women and children are spending their third night at community centres in the nearby Phoenix Indian township after fleeing their Inanda homes. The houses of most of them had been stoned, looted and burned. There was a heavy police and military presence in the area bordering Inanda and Phoenix tonight. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT 8 Aug 85]

NGK JOURNAL WELCOMES TALKS--The official mouthpiece of the Dutch Reformed Church, NGK, DIE KERKBODE, says underlying grievances and problems associated with unrest in the country cannot be solved permanently by either the actions of riotists and arsonists on one hand or the actions of armed law enforcement officers on the other hand. The journal says the solution to the difficulties will have to be found around the negotiating table. However, it says negotiation will only be possible once the murders and violence have ceased. DIE KERKBODE has welcomed the preparedness of the state president to negotiate with church and community leaders who forswear violence. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Aug 85]

CSO: 3400/853

JPRS-SSA-85-078
30 August 1985

TOGO

BRIEFS

POPE FOR IVORY COAST--Pope John Paul II had ended his pastoral visit to Togo. He left Lome, the first leg of his third African tour, for Abidjan this morning. He was seen off by a large crowd of Christians, including President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the apostle of peace and dialogue, as the Roman Catholic leader called him during his 2-day visit to our country. [Excerpt] [Lome Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 10 Aug 85]

CSO: 3400/863

30 August 1985

UGANDA

BBC REPORTS OBOTE'S POSITION IN KENYA

MB311659 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 31 Jul 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, if troops loyal to ex-President Obote are trying to make a comeback in Uganda, the question is how involved is Dr Obote himself: He fled to Kenya during the coup on Saturday and has been making himself very scarce ever since. Robin White asked Charles Harrison in Nairobi if it was known what Dr Obote had been up to.

[Harrison] There's nothing definitely known about him, but plenty of rumors. The rumors are that he is still in Kenya and presumably in Nairobi, but the Kenyan authorities, I think, have been very careful to insist that he keeps absolutely quiet, and nobody has been able to find him.

[White] Would you imagine that he has been told not to talk to the press at all?

[Harrison] I'm sure he has.

[White] Does the Kenyan Government want him to move on?

[Harrison] I think they do. At the same time, they do not want to commit themselves one way or the other to the Ugandan situation. The Kenyan view is that what goes on in Uganda is the affair of Ugandans, but as far as it affects Kenyans, for instance, in the holdup of trade, then Kenya of course is very, very much concerned, and Kenya is concerned about the closure of the border, which means that trade through Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, and the southern Sudan is being held up, and that of course affects Kenya as much as it does those other countries.

[White] It costs Kenya money, you mean?

[Harrison] Very much, indeed.

[White] Now, where do they want to send Dr Obote?

[Harrison] I don't think it's a question of sending him anywhere. I think the Kenyan attitude would be that they would like him to find another destin-

ation, so that he is no longer, shall we say, a potential embarrassment to them here in their dealings with the new administration in Uganda.

[White] I gather that Zambia or Britain have been mentioned as possible countries.

[Harrison] Zambia has been mentioned. I think that people would perhaps mention Britain as a possible, but my feeling is that Britain would not really want to be placed in that position.

[White] But presumably, if Dr Obote's supporters are making some kind of stand back in Uganda, he would not be anxious to leave neighboring Kenya.

[Harrison] Possibly not, but at the same time the Kenyans would not want to be involved in any military operation in Uganda by having him issue direction to his men from here, so that, I think, would be an even bigger reason why the Kenyans would ask him to leave the country.

CSO: 3400/813

UGANDA

BRIEFS

DPRK ADVISERS EXPELLED--Paris (Special)--Uganda's new leader Tito Okello has ordered the withdrawal of North Korean military advisers now estimated at 150 to 250, a major French daily reported Friday. Quoting military sources here, Le Figaro said the North Korean military instructors, most of whom had been training the Uganda Army in counter-insurgency operations, are expected to be deported. The paper said North Korea has deployed about 2,000 military advisers in Africa where North Korea's influence is matching that of Cuba and the Soviet Union. Tanzania was the first to have received North Korean advisers in Africa in 1965. North Koreans replaced Israeli military advisers who had withdrawn from Uganda. In 1976, North Korea sent its military advisers to Madagascar. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 3400/813

ZIMBABWE

VARIOUS COUNTRIES OFFER TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Jul 85 p 10

[Excerpt] THE trade promotion department of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI), has issued more details of import opportunities for local companies.

The CZI Trade Bulletin number 13 of 1985 says a Japanese company wishes to appoint a distribution agent in Zimbabwe for its products, which are: Goko UF 35 mm compact camera with universal focus system and built-in flash, and Goko UF 2 motor drive 35mm camera with universal focus system, and built-in flash.

The Pakistan embassy has advised that the following types of ginning machinery are offered to Zimbabwe: small ginning plant/simple system, direct feed system, cotton baling press tramper system and modern ginning plant with extra equipment. The embassy is in possession of both the catalogues and price lists.

"Two companies in Swaziland are interested in acting as agents for Zimbabwean companies wishing to export to that country. The companies are also in touch with consumers in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia," says the bulletin.

A British company is interested in supplying surgical and dental instruments. Any interested persons should contact the trade promotion department.

A team of West German specialists in the field of concrete finishing for industrial floors and for bridge construction is seeking possibilities for joint ventures, with the object of technology transfer.

Two West German firms wish to trade with this country, and offer the following goods and services: tools, machines, complete workshops, building materials, plastic raw materials, worldwide trade in organic and inorganic chemicals, plastic, pharmaceutical raw materials and paper as well as technology transfer.

Says the bulletin: "An American company is looking for distribution agents locally to handle its products. It is a major manufacturer of audiovisual and professional audio equipment, aviation headphones and headsets, antennae and rotators for both amateur and commercial applications.

CSO: 3400/852

ZIMBABWE

MORE VOLUNTEERS FROM HOLLAND TO HELP RURAL PROJECTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] ZIMBABWE and the Netherlands yesterday signed an agreement for the deployment of more Dutch volunteers in the rural areas.

The pact was signed by the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Frederick Shava and the Netherlands Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Abraham Schneiders.

Cde Shava said: "This kind of co-operation is greatly appreciated in view of the fact that Zimbabwe has faced critical shortages of professional and technical skills since independence."

After the resettlement programmes were implemented there had been a shortage of trained personnel to instruct, command and lead the rural people to till the land scientifically.

That was where the Netherlands came to the rescue by sending in its people through the Organisation of Netherlands Volunteers (ONV). Their expertise would give Zimbabweans time to acquire experience and become more competent and effective in development.

Mr Schneiders said the volunteers would work in resettlement schemes, co-operatives, women's projects in rural areas, small scale industries and rehabilitation programmes for physically and mentally handicapped, and help train medical assistants.

Eight volunteers have already been employed by Agritex as extension officers.

"It is expected that the programme will be extended in the next three years to the maximum employment of about 40 volunteers," Mr Schneiders said.

He said the two governments would soon start another programme for the Zimbabwe public sector to employ 30 experts in the agricultural, water and environment sector.

CSO: 3400/852

JPRS-SSA-85-078
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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

TIGHTER LAWS URGED--The ZANU-PF provincial chairman for Manicaland, Comrade Edgar Tekere, has called on the government to take action against groups of people who looted three shops in (Bulira) and beat up one businessman and his wife in the name of the ruling party. Speaking in the House of Assembly yesterday, Comrade Tekere said the gangsters seized a Mr (Mukome), handcuffed him and his two wives, and drove them in his car before leaving them tied to a tree in the bush. He said the culprits should be brought to book, otherwise the ruling party will become a party of bandits. Comrade Tekere said laws must be tightened (?by) party members since they are the authors of the law. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 85]

CSO: 3400/853

END